

The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 6, NO. 6.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 266.

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

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25 inch 24.50 50.00 100.00 150.00 245.00
26 inch 25.50 52.00 104.00 156.00 255.00
27 inch 26.50 54.00 108.00 162.00 265.00
28 inch 27.50 56.00 112.00 168.00 275.00
29 inch 28.50 58.00 116.00 174.00 285.00
30 inch 29.50 60.00 120.00 180.00 295.00
31 inch 30.50 62.00 124.00 186.00 305.00
32 inch 31.50 64.00 128.00 192.00 315.00
33 inch 32.50 66.00 132.00 198.00 325.00
34 inch 33.50 68.00 136.00 204.00 335.00
35 inch 34.50 70.00 140.00 210.00 345.00
36 inch 35.50 72.00 144.00 216.00 355.00
37 inch 36.50 74.00 148.00 222.00 365.00
38 inch 37.50 76.00 152.00 228.00 375.00
39 inch 38.50 78.00 156.00 234.00 385.00
40 inch 39.50 80.00 160.00 240.00 395.00
41 inch 40.50 82.00 164.00 246.00 405.00
42 inch 41.50 84.00 168.00 252.00 415.00
43 inch 42.50 86.00 172.00 258.00 425.00
44 inch 43.50 88.00 176.00 264.00 435.00
45 inch 44.50 90.00 180.00 270.00 445.00
46 inch 45.50 92.00 184.00 276.00 455.00
47 inch 46.50 94.00 188.00 282.00 465.00
48 inch 47.50 96.00 192.00 288.00 475.00
49 inch 48.50 98.00 196.00 294.00 485.00
50 inch 49.50 100.00 200.00 300.00 495.00
51 inch 50.50 102.00 204.00 306.00 505.00
52 inch 51.50 104.00 208.00 312.00 515.00
53 inch 52.50 106.00 212.00 318.00 525.00
54 inch 53.50 108.00 216.00 324.00 535.00
55 inch 54.50 110.00 220.00 330.00 545.00
56 inch 55.50 112.00 224.00 336.00 555.00
57 inch 56.50 114.00 228.00 342.00 565.00
58 inch 57.50 116.00 232.00 348.00 575.00
59 inch 58.50 118.00 236.00 354.00 585.00
60 inch 59.50 120.00 240.00 360.00 595.00
61 inch 60.50 122.00 244.00 366.00 605.00
62 inch 61.50 124.00 248.00 372.00 615.00
63 inch 62.50 126.00 252.00 378.00 625.00
64 inch 63.50 128.00 256.00 384.00 635.00
65 inch 64.50 130.00 260.00 390.00 645.00
66 inch 65.50 132.00 264.00 396.00 655.00
67 inch 66.50 134.00 268.00 402.00 665.00
68 inch 67.50 136.00 272.00 408.00 675.00
69 inch 68.50 138.00 276.00 414.00 685.00
70 inch 69.50 140.00 280.00 420.00 695.00
71 inch 70.50 142.00 284.00 426.00 705.00
72 inch 71.50 144.00 288.00 432.00 715.00
73 inch 72.50 146.00 292.00 438.00 725.00
74 inch 73.50 148.00 296.00 444.00 735.00
75 inch 74.50 150.00 300.00 450.00 745.00
76 inch 75.50 152.00 304.00 456.00 755.00
77 inch 76.50 154.00 308.00 462.00 765.00
78 inch 77.50 156.00 312.00 468.00 775.00
79 inch 78.50 158.00 316.00 474.00 785.00
80 inch 79.50 160.00 320.00 480.00 795.00
81 inch 80.50 162.00 324.00 486.00 805.00
82 inch 81.50 164.00 328.00 492.00 815.00
83 inch 82.50 166.00 332.00 498.00 825.00
84 inch 83.50 168.00 336.00 504.00 835.00
85 inch 84.50 170.00 340.00 510.00 845.00
86 inch 85.50 172.00 344.00 516.00 855.00
87 inch 86.50 174.00 348.00 522.00 865.00
88 inch 87.50 176.00 352.00 528.00 875.00
89 inch 88.50 178.00 356.00 534.00 885.00
90 inch 89.50 180.00 360.00 540.00 895.00
91 inch 90.50 182.00 364.00 546.00 905.00
92 inch 91.50 184.00 368.00 552.00 915.00
93 inch 92.50 186.00 372.00 558.00 925.00
94 inch 93.50 188.00 376.00 564.00 935.00
95 inch 94.50 190.00 380.00 570.00 945.00
96 inch 95.50 192.00 384.00 576.00 955.00
97 inch 96.50 194.00 388.00 582.00 965.00
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E. A. HOTCHKISS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Business Directory.

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This popular Hotel is entirely new, and furnish-
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A good livery is connected with the Hotel,
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Stages leave this House for all points. 2371

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Manufacturers and Dealers in
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Watchmaker and Jeweler,
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and imported Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.
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Furniture. Front Street, two Doors North of
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Nov. 1867. 2131

CLIFTON HOUSE,
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MANKATO, - - - MINNESOTA.
M. T. C. FLOWER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
General Stage Office for all points in the State. Good
Horses, &c. Attention to all. 1791

MECKNESS.

Meekness is a grace which Jesus alone incul-
cated, and which no ancient philosopher seems
to have understood.—Buckminster.
"Hail King!" the cruel rabble said,
And crowned with thorns the Savior's head.
But see the meekness of our Lord.
He gave them back no bitter word.
The "hail" the saint, tho' keen the wound,
Though blood flows trickling to the ground,
No enmity our Christ displayed.
"Father, forgive them," Jesus said.
Oh may we learn, a lesson see
Of meekness and humility;
And when the scorn of men we dread,
Recall the words our Savior said:
Learn for our enemies to pray,
And point, and face the heavenward way.
But should we his example scorn,
Refuse the unsuiten check to turn,
Our hearts are as the hearts of those
Who pierced the Savior's side—His foes;
And every vengeful deed we do,
We crucify our Lord anew.

GIVING THE DEVIL HIS DUE.

Said they John to his calling wife,
As staggering home at night,
O'ercome by the might of beer and gin,
He came in a woful plight:
"Don't be so hard in your charges, love,
I'm a little to blame, 'tis true;
But give the devil his due, my love,
O, give the devil his due!"
His help-mate gazed on his wavering form,
As vainly he essayed
To mount his seat in a treacherous chair,
And readily answer made:
"To give the devil his due, my love,
Is perfectly right, 'tis true,
But what would become of you, my love,
O, what would become of you!"
W. R. R. Gazette.

A SONG FROM THE SUDS.

BY LOUISA M. ALCOCK.
Queen of my tub, I merrily sing
While the white foam rises high;
And surely wash and rinse and wring,
And fasten the clothes to dry;
Then out in the free fresh air they swing,
Under the summer sky.

I wish we could wash from our hearts and
souls
The stains of the week away;
And let water and air, by their magic, make
Ourselves as pure as they;
Then on the earth there would be indeed
A glorious washing day!

Along the path of a useful life
Will heart's ease ever bloom;
The busy mind has no time to think
Of sorrow or care or gloom;
And anxious thoughts may be swept away,
As we busily wield a broom.

I am glad a task to me is given
To labor a day by day;
For it brings me health and strength and
hope,
And I cheerfully learn to say,
"Head you may think, heart you may feel,
But hand you shall work away!"

Kiss in a Tunnel.

Horace Vernet, the distinguished
French painter, happened once to be trav-
eling from Versailles to Paris in the same
railway carriage with two English spin-
ster ladies, very prudish and prim, and of
a certain age. Vernet's appearance was
striking, and the ladies, after scanning
him attentively whenever they thought
he was looking the other way, began to
communicate to each other their observa-
tion upon him in rather a loud whisper,
thinking, apparently, that as they spoke
in their own language they were at liberty
to make what comments they pleased.
The veteran painter was intensely amu-
sed, but was too much a man of the world
to manifest the slightest consciousness of
what was going on. It was not long be-
fore the train had to pass through a tun-
nel. Vernet seizing the opportunity,
leaned forward, so as to be within hear-
ing of his neighbors, and applied a smuck-
ing salute to the back of his hand. On
emerging from the temporary obscurity,
his face had assumed a mischievous ex-
pression, which, as he intended, was soon
interpreted by each lady to the prej-
udice of the other, each charging the other
with having received from the mustached
stranger the mysterious kiss in the dark.
Arrived at the terminus, as all were al-
ighting, Vernet offered his hand to help
his fellow travelers out of the carriage,
and then, with a graceful bow, took leave
of them, saying as he retired, to their
dismay, in perfectly correct English,
"Adieu, ladies! I suppose I shall never
have the satisfaction of knowing to which
of you I am indebted for the unexpected
but valued favor I received in the tun-
nel."

A Romance Spoiled.

The Paris papers have recently made
a great deal of noise about a handsome
young Spanish girl who sells papers in
one of the newspaper kiosks on the Bon-
apartes. They described her appearance
very minutely, told their readers how
small hands and fine teeth she possessed,
and both the Gaulois and Figaro hinted
very mysteriously that there was reason
to believe that the young lady was the
daughter of a Spanish grandee, or of
some other blue-blooded aristocrat. The
Prefect de Police has cruelly put an end
to all these stories by informing the
public that the young girl in question is
the daughter of a servant girl in Maux;
that her mother died in the penitentiary,
and that she herself was sent to the
House of Refuge on account of her vi-
cious habits, and rescued, in her fifteenth
year, from a house of ill-fame. He
states also, that she is still under the
surveillance of the police. The interest
which the Parisians took in her has very
suddenly abated, in consequence of these
unpleasant disclosures.

ANTIQUITIES IN TENNESSEE.

Relics of the Mound Builders.—Interesting
Discoveries.

Nashville Correspondence Cincinnati Times.
The State is probably as rich in the
antiquities of the ancient people who in-
habited our country as any other in the
Union. Mounds, fortifications, the ruins
of ancient temples, tombs, sculptures,
pottery and human relics are found very
plentiful in many portions of the State.
Joseph Jones, M. D., one of our learned
citizens, and one who takes great interest
in antiquarian researches, has been dur-
ing the last year and a half making ex-
tensive explorations, and the result of
his labors has been extremely satisfac-
tory.

He has dug with careful perseverance
into most of the artificial mounds of Ten-
nessee, which give evidence of having
been the work of our predecessors, and
has unearthed and brought to light a
magnificent array of relics, throwing
light upon the habits and ways of life of
the now extinct race of people who once
inhabited the hills and valleys of Ten-
nessee. Beautifully fashioned vases
with the signs of the cross and crown up-
on them, culinary vessels, water jugs,
clay and stone images, warlike and do-
mestic utensils of almost every sort, shell
ornaments, copper crosses and human
remains were obtained in rich profusion
under the Doctor's superintendence.

He succeeded in securing about twenty-
five skulls, or crania, of the extinct race
of mound builders, and careful examina-
tions show them to have belonged to a
race superior in intelligence to the Ameri-
can Indians. All the skulls, however,
are unshapen, and show evidences of
having been flattened by artificial means.

The mound-builders of Tennessee
buried their dead without much care,
often in stone sepulchres. In one of these
was found a cranium 104 cubic inches in
capacity, while the largest heretofore
discovered of any of the extinct Indian
tribes gives a capacity of only 100 cubic
inches. The individual in question was
probably a great chief or sachem of his
people, as he was interred with more
than usual marks of respect. In his
grave were found vases, shell ornaments,
and a small copper cross.

That Tennessee, in common with other
portions of the great Mississippi valley,
was once inhabited by a numerous race,
who dwelt in towns and practiced to a
considerable extent the art of husbandry,
there can be little doubt. The discov-
ery of the cities of fortified towns, and
the existence of large cemeteries of the
dead, is conclusive evidence in the sup-
port of this belief. A considerable por-
tion of the city of Nashville is built upon
the location of an extensive cemetery of
these ancient people, while there are
strong evidences that the hill now occu-
pied by the capitol building was the site
of a large temple of the sun, where, per-
haps, human sacrifices were immolated
to the great luminary which was worshiped
by this strange people.

These ancient people have left paint-
ings upon the rocks along the Tennessee,
Cumberland, Big Harpeth and Duck
rivers, which are still visible. They
appear to be mostly emblems of the sun
and moon, and were probably first carved
and then covered with ochre.

Without doubt one of the most singu-
lar aboriginal remains in Tennessee is on
Duck river, not far from Manchester.
It has received the name of the Stone Port.
The walls are constructed of loose rock
taken, doubtless, from the bed of the
stream, and are still in very good preser-
vation. The fortification incloses a
beautiful mound six hundred feet in
circumference and forty feet in height.
This is not the largest of the mounds, how-
ever, for there are others which cover an
acre or two of ground, and attain an ele-
vation of seventy feet.

It is not likely that the earth was de-
posited by artificial means, in case of
the larger mounds, but the aborigines
probably selected small hills, and then
pared them down to suit their purpose.

Bones, stone arrow heads and clay
utensils, together with bones of animals,
have been found in several caves of con-
siderable extent, which are situated in
the eastern part of the State. These,
however, are probably remains of the
original aborigines.

The doctor concludes that the race of
people who constructed the mounds and
fortifications of Tennessee was existing
and active at the time of the discovery
of America by Columbus, and perhaps
as late as the exploration of De Soto.
This decision, which is at variance with
the theories propounded by various eth-
nologists of Europe and America, who
assign a considerable period to the ex-
tinction of the mound builders, he claims,
is sustained by the remarkable discovery,
made during the progress of his investi-
gations, of the cross, emblems of the
Christian religion, and especially of the
Trinity, Saviour and Virgin Mary in the
mounds of Tennessee.

The doctor supposes the extinct race
to have acquired a knowledge of the sym-
bols of Christianity through the Spanish
colony of St. Augustine, planted in
Florida, and which established numerous
missions among the natives of the coun-
try, even penetrating, with religious
zeal, far inland. The subject is, indeed,

one of deep interest, and it has fallen to
the lot of Dr. Jones to secure, at the
cost, however, of much money and labor,
a finer collection of relics of the ancient
people of our State than has ever heret-
ofore been obtained of any of the extinct
races of our country. We are glad to
learn that the Smithsonian Institute,
appreciating the Doctor's researches in
the antiquarian and ethnological fields,
will soon publish a work from his pen on
the antiquities of Tennessee. It will
prove a valuable contribution to this
species of literature.

On Tobacco.

By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The tobacco question is one of the
hardest to deal with. When the Arctic
voyager describes his little party travel-
ing over the icebergs, and pictures them
as they rest at evening, when their freez-
ing day's journey is over, who can grudge
them the pipe of tobacco they take with
such calm enjoyment after their coffee?
Who would have robbed Napoleon of his
snuff-box at Waterloo? Who would
deny the sailor on his midnight watch,
or the sentry on his round, the solace
which he finds in his aerid nepenthe?
The plain truth about tobacco is, that it
is not a strong poison enough to produce
any very palpable effect on the health,
when used in small quantities, by people
of average constitutions. Yet I remem-
ber seeing a very famous athlete decline
a cigar offered him, on the ground that
it would be enough to unfit him for his
performance, which required perfectly
steady nerves and muscles. A danger to
which smokers are exposed is injury to
the temper, through the increased irrita-
bility which the practice is apt to pro-
duce, and to the will, which it is power-
ful to subjugate. This habit introduces
into the conduct of life one of the most
imperious forms of self-indulgence known
to human experience. Our State-prison
convicts are said to pine for their tobacco
more than any other luxury of freedom.
The amount of duty unperformed or pos-
tponed or slighted, in obedience to the
craving for the narcotic stimulant, must
form a large item in the list of the many
things left undone that ought to have
been done. Carry the use of the strange
herb a little further, and the partial
palsy of the will extends to other func-
tions. The sense of vision is one of the
first points where the further encroach-
ment of the drug shows itself. Many
cases of anisotropia, or loss of power in
the nerve of the eye, are traced to the
free use of tobacco. Some hard knowers
are great workers, as we all know; but
few who have watched the effects of
nicotization on will and character would
deny that it handicaps a man, and often
pretty heavily, in the race for distinction.
It encourages reverie,—the contempla-
tion of the possible, which is a charming
but unwholesome substitute for the per-
formance of the duty next at hand. If
we divide our friends into the *if things*
were so and the *as things are* so sections,
the nicotizers will probably be found
most numerous among the former. But
it must be remembered that all habits of
this kind, like insanity, are more apt to
fasten themselves on natures originally
defective and ill-balanced, than on those
in which the poise of the faculties is well
adjusted, and the self-determining power
too vigorous to become enslaved. If
one comes to the conclusion that he
will be better for leaving off the use of to-
bacco, he must expect to find that it costs
him a hard struggle. It is a second
weaning, almost as trying as the first,
but a few days put an end to the conflict.

—Atlantic Almanac for 1869.

Yankee Ingenuity.

The following is from a Bath (Maine)
correspondent: I once stopped at the
house of a friend. It was desirable
that we should take an early train next
morning, and notwithstanding the as-
surance of the servant that we should be
called bright and early, I felt anxious on
retiring lest we should not rise in time.
I therefore beset myself to devising an
alarm. The only "base of operation" was
my watch. This I opened the face of,
exposing the hands, and laid its back
on the toilet table. The hour hand only
was available to produce the action that
should give the alarm, the minute-hand
having many revolutions to make ere the
appointed hour. A blade of each end of
the pocket-knife was opened, and the
handle supported on three pennies, piled
on top of the other, so that it should be
balanced, and at the same time have the
blades on a line with the face, one blade
resting lightly on the figure 4—the min-
ute-hand passing over it in its revolution.
The object of this arrangement was to
cause the hour hand, on arriving at the
hour of four, to come in contact with the
blade; and the knife being balanced, the
hand would have sufficient power to move
on its pivot (pennies); and the opposite end
of the knife, of course, having a reverse
motion.

I next drove a pin into the handle of
our hair brush, and balanced it on the
edge of the table, just so that it would
topple over, were not the end with the
pin in it held down gently by the head
of the pin coming under the blade of the
knife opposite the watch. I previously

tied one end of my handkerchief to the
handle of the brush; the other end I
now secured to the comb, with which I
propped up the lid of a fancy box that
sat on the table, leaving some "slack"
between the brush and comb.

The machine was now set, and the ex-
pected operation was this: The hour
hand should push the blade resting on
the figure 4; the other blade would
have a corresponding motion, and slip off
the head of the pin in brush handle; this
would allow the brush balanced on the
end of the table to tilt and fall, the slack
in the handkerchief allowing it to acquire
sufficient momentum in falling to pull
out the comb supporting the heavy lid of
the fancy box, which should fall "with
a loud noise." These things really
came to pass at the appointed hour, and
we were aroused from our slumber in
time for the early train, and went on our
way rejoicing.

Freemasonry in the East.

Robert Morris, Esq., recently deliv-
ered a lecture, at the Cooper Institute, on
the subject of "Freemasonry in Syria
and Palestine." He said that he had
been sent to the East, by the Masons of
this country, for four objects, 1. To
examine into the Freemasonry of the
Eastern nations. 2. To obtain infor-
mation of the orders kindred to the
Masons, such as the Knights of St. John.
3. To visit the places renowned in the
traditions of Masonry,—Tyre, Jerusa-
lem, and others. 4. To make collec-
tions of specimens, relics, etc. His re-
marks on these topics were very interest-
ing, not only to the Masons, but to the
general public. At Smyrna he found
eight Masonic Lodges, which included
among their members the foreign consuls
of most of the nations not Roman Catho-
lic, and nearly all the Turkish dignita-
ries. At Ephesus he attended a Masonic
picnic. At Beyrout he found the
only Lodge in Palestine. Among its
members is the pasha of all the territory
from Asia Minor to Egypt. Mr. Morris
found the pasha a very gentlemanly, in-
telligent, and friendly man, willing to
give him the fullest aid in the prosecu-
tion of his enterprise. At Damascus he
found sixteen Masons, among them the
renowned Abdel Kadir, formerly Sultan
of the Arab race of North Africa, where
he carried on a most destructive war with
the French for three years. Mr. Morris
was kindly received by this fiery old
warrior, who gave him the symbolical kiss
on the right and left cheeks. Through-
out Syria and Palestine there is an in-
tense prejudice among the lower classes
against Freemasonry, but the high offi-
cers of the Turkish Government, and the
few educated and intelligent men who
are to be found there, are well disposed
toward the order. Nowhere in the
world, Mr. Morris says, is there such
attachment to Freemasonry as among the
Mohammedans. In the famous city of
Tyre, the seat of King Hiram, he could
not find, after three days, search, a sin-
gle Mason; in Gebel, the ancient seat
of all learning, not a single person who
could read. Ancient traces of the order
were numerous. On the keystone of an
arch under Solomon's Temple, the Ma-
sonic compass is found deeply cut in the
stone. Mr. Morris traced the analogy
between the customs of the East and
those of the modern Masons. Charity
was the distinguishing characteristic of
the Eastern Masons. He had left this
country deeply prejudiced against the
Mohammedans, and had returned feeling
that in many respects they could teach
us Christians something. He spoke very
highly of the American missionaries on

ALL'S NOT GOLD THAT GILTERS.
Not long since a green looking Vermonter walked into the office of Dr. C. T. Jackson, the chemist.
"Dr. Jackson, I presume?" said he.
"Yes, sir."
"Are you alone?"
"Yes, sir."
"May I look the door?" and he did so, and having looked behind the sofa and satisfied himself that no one else was in the room, he placed a large bundle, done up in a yellow bandanna, on the table and opened it.
"There, Doctor, look at that."
"Well," said the Doctor, "I see it."
"What do you call that, Doctor?"
"I call it iron pyrites."
"What!" said the man, "isn't that stuff gold?"
"No," said the Doctor, "it's good for nothing; it's pyrites;" and putting some over the fire in a shovel it evaporated up the chimney.
"Wal," said the poor fellow with a woe-begone look, "there's a widdier woman up in our town has a whole hill full of that, and I've been and married her!"

Love and Marriage.
Buckle, in his History of Civilization, says that marriage does not depend upon love, but upon the price of corn. It is evident that children have long known this, and even measured love as men measure corn, as appears from their common expression: "I love you two bushels and a peck." The statistical lover does not say as he used to: "Amanda, provisions are cheap." There is no telling what fine novels and plays, a man imbued with this idea might produce, and particularly would he give us good songs. How imaginative would be one like this:
The heart bowed down with price of beef,
To weakest knees will cling.
With the melancholy refrain:
For beefsteak is the only friend,
That grief can call its own.
A fine tenor might do wonderful execution with this.

New Goods,
Cheap for Cash.
SCHOOL BOOKS & STATIONERY,
PATENT MEDICINES of all kinds,
BITTERS, WHISKY, BRANDY,
WINE, St. CROIX RUM,
FANCY CANDIES,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
FANCY ARTICLES,
HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.
Remember I keep constantly on hand everything in the line of

PAINTS and OILS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, DIARIES,
Memoranda, Pass and Blank Books,
Journals and Ledgers,
"Shirrell's" Washing Crystal—
decidedly the best preparation known for
WASHING PURPOSES.
C. J. FARLEY,
Winnebago City, May 4th, 1898.

NEW FALL GOODS!
C. McCABE
HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Boots, Shoes, Crockery and
GLASSWARE,
Prints, DeLaines, Bleached and
Unbleached Cotton,
DRESS GOODS, GENTS' READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hats and Caps, Cloths,
GRAIN SACKS, NOTIONS, &c.
Also, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Syrup, Molasses, Kerosene and Machine Oil, Wheat, Oats, Flour, &c.
Crockery: Cups and Saucers, Plates, Meat Dishes, Ewers and Binsins,
Glass Lamps and Chimneys, Comet Sun Burners and Chimneys,
Lanterns, Tumblers, Goblets,
LOOKING GLASSES, &c.
BOOTS and SHOES made to order and repairing neatly done.
2601f

GENUINE OREIDE WATCHES.
THIS composition, discovered twenty years ago, by the French, and by constant experiment has resulted in producing a metal that for actual wear and appearance, is in every respect equal to gold.
The case of the Watch we advertise and sell, are MADE OF THIS METAL, and with the ordinary care taken of a Gold Watch, are warranted to wear equally as well.
They have a full Jeweled Patent Lever movement, and are of the same quality that sell in Gold Cases for \$100.00 and upwards.
We will sell them at the following prices, to be paid for on delivery of Goods at your Express Office.
Gents Large and Medium size, full jeweled, patent lever, with Vest Chain to match.....\$20.00
Ladies' size, full jeweled, patent lever, with elegant decorative Chain to match.....20.00
Ladies' small size, (very handsome) with chain to match.....15.00
To parties purchasing a case containing six watches, we will give a liberal discount.
The Genuine can be purchased only through our authorized Agents.
All orders must be addressed to
M. T. QUIMBY & CO.,
Wholesale Jewelers,
125 Lake St., Chicago.
OFFICES—171 Broadway, N. Y., 14 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
FACTORY—51 Friendship St., Providence, R. I. 25112

THE EARLY ROSE POTATO
FREE!
THE GREAT NEW YORK
Agricultural & Horticultural Monthly!

On the first of October next, the RURAL AMERICAN will be published as a MONTHLY, and will be the LARGEST and MOST ELABORATE paper ever issued in the United States. Price \$1.00 a year; 10 copies \$12.50; 50 copies \$20.00, or only one dollar a year! Every subscriber in clubs of ten, at \$1.50, will receive a free package of EARLY ROSE POTATOES, post paid, worth \$1.25; and one worth 75 cents to \$1.25 subscribers in clubs of TEN. The paper will be sent free to all subscribers for 1899, from October 1st, 1898, to January next, when money is sent in before October 1st; and after that date free from the time their money reaches me! For FIFTY CENTS I will send the paper three months—from October 1st, January next, and a forty-cent package of the Early Rose Potatoes, post paid! The EARLY ROSE is the most valuable potato in the world! It sold last season at from \$3.00 to \$10.00 a bushel, and at \$3 a pound! It matures in FORTY DAYS, yields enormously, and is the best table variety known to exist. The EARLY ROSE is a variety everywhere admitted to be the BEST, CHEAPEST, and most PRACTICAL farmers' and fruit-growers' paper in this country. Its editor-in-chief is an old farmer and fruit grower of FORTY YEARS' experience! The publication of this paper was removed in June last, from Utica, N. Y., to New York City; and the Editorial and Business Office to New Brunswick, New Jersey, (near New York,) where its proprietor owns a farm within the City limits, of 122 acres, worth \$30,000; and also has a large cash capital to ensure permanency in his publications.
The Premium List to Club Agents is the most extensive and liberal ever offered, consisting of the principal Weekly Newspapers, of New York, Ladies' Magazines, Harper's Publications, &c., with a large list of Horticultural products, as Grape Vines, Raspberry, Blackberry, Hedge Plants, &c., with Cash, Sewing Machines, Agricultural Implements, Watches, &c., &c., being the CHOICEST variety ever laid before the public, and terms to club agents are far more liberal than were ever before offered in the United States! Ten thousand club agents are wanted, either immediately, or before December next, to obtain subscriptions. Sample papers, Blank Subscription lists, with all the details sent free, and post paid to all applicants.
Address, T. B. MINER,
New Brunswick, New Jersey.
August, 1898.
N. B. To all new subscribers to the FARM HOMESTEAD, we will furnish the Rural American and Homestead one year, for Two dollars and thirty cents; and to those who are now receiving the Homestead, we will send both papers one year for \$2.50.
At the above low price, subscribers would not receive the potatoes.
myl 69 H. A. HOTCHKISS.

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE
Lately much improved—and the new
Universal Clothes Wringer.



Improved with Doty's Patent Double Cog-Wheels, and the Patent Squeezing, are now unquestionably the superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.
Those who have used them give testimony as follows:
"We like our machines much; could not be persuaded to do without it, and with the aid of Doty, we feel that we are masters of the position."
—Rev. Bishop Scott, St. R. Church.
"It is worth one dollar a week in any family."
—N. J. Tribune.
"In the laundry of my house there is a perpetual thanksgiving on Mondays for the invention of your excellent wringer."
—Rev. Theodore H. Coffey.
"Every week has given its stronger hold upon the affections of the inmates of the laundry."
—N. Y. Observer.
"I heartily commend it to economists of time, money and contentment."
—Rev. Dr. Bellows.
"They save three-fourths of the labor and time, and pay for themselves, both in money and contentment."
—Rev. Orlanoy Forester.
"Friend Doty—Your last improvement of your Washing Machine is a complete success. I assure you 'our Machine' after a year's use, is thought more of to day than ever, and would not be parted with under any circumstances."
—Solon Robinson.
PRICES.
Send the retail price, Washer, \$15, extra Wringer, \$10, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so on as we may be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines free of freight, after a month's trial according to directions. Canvasers with exclusive right of sale make money fast selling them.
Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.
R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Agent,
[2551f] 22 Cortland St., New York.

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AND
LAKE SHORE R. R. LINE.
VIA
TOLEDO & CLEVELAND.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH TRAINS between
CHICAGO AND BUFFALO
WITHOUT TRANSFER OF PASSENGERS OR BAGGAGE.
Making this the most comfortable, Expeditions and Only Direct Route to:
Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, AND ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS IN
NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND.
All the principal Railways of the Northeast and Southwest connect at Chicago with the Four Daily Express Trains of the Michigan Southern Railroad, leaving Chicago at 4:15 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M., and 9:30 P. M.
Elegant Drawing Room Coaches
Day-On Day Express Train, leaving Chicago at 8:00 A. M.
Palace Sleeping Coaches Daily
On the 5:15 P. M. New York Express
Through Train For Buffalo.
Passengers for Detroit, and all points in Canada, and those for Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New England, should purchase tickets via Michigan Southern Railway, which are on sale at all principal Railway Ticket Offices, and at the Company's Offices.
No. 36 Clark Street, Chicago.
T. E. MORSE,
Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago.
GEO. M. GRAY,
General Western Passenger Agent: M. S. & L. Line, Chicago.

Painting and Paper-Hanging.
M. W. CONNER has recently settled at Winnebago City, and is prepared to do all kinds of Carriage and House-Painting, Graining, Papering, &c., &c.
N. B. Leave orders at Collins Hotel. [25612]

THE AMERICAN SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

Is retailed at a price within the reach of all. This Machine uses a straight needle, makes the LOCK STITCH (alike on both sides), has a self-adjusting tension, and can do every variety of sewing. It will hem, fell, bind, cord, braid, seam, quilt, tuck, ruffle, and gather; will work equally well on silk, linen, woolen, or cotton goods, with silk, linen, woolen, or cotton thread.

THE American Shuttle Sewing Machine
IS

Warranted for Five Years!

Our Agents will be supplied with duplicate parts of the Machine, in case of accident. It makes precisely the same stitch made by the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, and Florence Machines. It has the Under-feed, like the best of high-priced machines, and is the only low-priced Shuttle Machine in the market that has this feed. We are enabled to sell a first-class SHUTTLE MACHINE at a very low price, on account of its simplicity, and consequent low cost of manufacturing, in comparison with complicated machines.

AGENTS.

We wish to arrange with agents, male or female, to represent the American Shuttle Sewing Machine, in each State, County, and Town in the United States and Ontario. Extra inducements to experienced Agents. For full particulars, as to Salary or Commission, address
C. V. N. ANDREWS,
General Agent,
Detroit, Mich.
N. B.—For the benefit of our Agents we have arranged with parties who have Goods suitable for Sewing Machine agents to sell. We will send Book of Samples and full particulars on receipt of one red stamp. Address C. V. N. Andrews, General Agent, Detroit, Mich. 26191

IMPORTANT DECISION.

After careful investigation by competent judges it has been fully and fairly decided that the best place to purchase

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HATS and CAPS,
BOOTS and SHOES

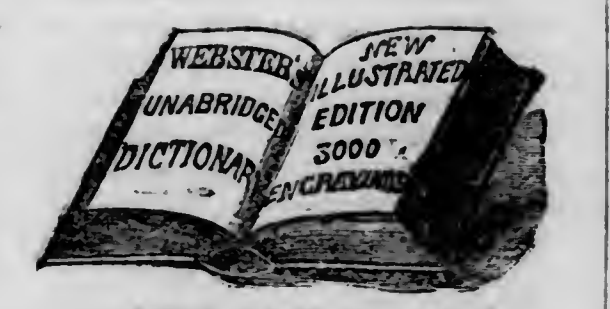
and in fact, any kind of Goods, is at the Store

R. M. Wilson,

First door North of Post Office,
where more Goods can be had for one dollar than any other

STORE

in Franklin County.
R. M. WILSON.
v4n214f pr N. W. SARGENT
April 5th, 1897.



GET THE BEST.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

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10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.
Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this latest edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.—Harper's Magazine.
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These three books are the sum total of great libraries: the Bible, Shakespeare, and Webster's Royal Quarto—Chicago Evening Journal.
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Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary
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GEORGE E. NELSON, Proprietor.
Liquors of all kinds, Cream Ale and Lager Beer, constantly on hand.
Orsters, Lobsters, Peaches, Blackberries, Raspberries, and CANNED FRUITS of all kinds.
Plain and Fancy Candies, and Nuts from every country.
Winnebago City, Feb. 27, 1897. v4n1 18

UNDER

Circumstances which enable me to do so with safety to myself and profit to my Customers I am

OFFERING FOR SALE
AT
LIVING PRICES,

A

Complete assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of
Cloths, Poplins, Sheetings,
Prints, Alpaccas, Delaines,
Denims, Cassimers, Muslins,
TOGETHER WITH ALL THE

NEW

AND LATEST STYLES
HATS and CAPS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
CROCKERY.
UNDER THE NEW

Dispensation

our
MOTTO IS
LIVE AND LET LIVE,
which we intend to do by
SELLING CHEAP for CASH,
and charging nothing for showing goods.
AT THE OLD STAND OF
WINSHIP & GOODWIN.
2534f J. F. WINSHIP.

CHUBB & HOWELL,
FAIRMONT, - MINNESOTA,

Dealers in

DRUGS,
BOOKS,
Fancy Groceries,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
Patent Medicines,
PAINTS
AND OILS,
Lamps, &c., &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
THE BEST LIQUORS,
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES
ONLY.

LOOK IN!

Fairmont Nov. 15th, 1895, 2641f

NEW FIRM.
New Goods.

WELCH AND WALLACE,

Dealers in
Stoves, Tin
AND SHEET IRON WARE,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS
SHELF and HEAVY
HARDWARE.
SASH, GLASS and PUTTY.
Manufacturers of
LEAVE TROUGHS, SPOUTING,
and all kinds of
TIN WARE.
A fine assortment of
Table and Pocket Cutlery.
Grind-Stones and Hangings,
Breaking and Crossing
PLOWS,
Fence-Wire, &c., &c.
J. H. Welch, Wm. Wallace, Chas. Wallace,
Winnebago City, Minn.
April 7th, 1893.

RICHARDSON

At Richardson's store in Winnebago City, you will find

Flour & Feed,

Crackers and Cheese,

Salt Pork.

BOOKS and STATIONERY,
ORANGES and LEMONS,
LONDON CLUB SAUCE,
FISH HOOKS and
TOOTH BRUSHES,
Shirting,
Castile Soap,
Shut,
Saleratus and Spices,
Bar Soap,
Candles,
Chewing Gum,
Cove Oysters,
Rubber Rings,

TOBACCO PIPES,
TOBACCO SEED,
GARDEN SEEDS,
STOVE POLISH,
Batlett's National Washing Blue,
Shoe and Scrubbing brushes,
Potato Mashers,
Salt, Brooms,
Lamp Chimneys,
Shoe Thread, and
Costes Spool Cotton,
Eagle Pencils, pat.
April 2d, 1898.

THE LADIES
Are specially invited to give us a trial.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR AND EXCHANGE LIST.
Our club system of selling is as follows: For \$2 we send 30 patent pen fountain and checks describing 20 different articles to be sold for a dollar each: 40 for \$1; 50 for \$2; 100 for \$10, &c. Sent by mail. *Commissions larger than those offered by any other firm, according to size of club. Single families can check, 15 cts. Male and female agents wanted. Send money in registered letters. Send us a trial club, and you will acknowledge that you cannot afford to buy goods of any other house thereafter.*
EASTMAN & KENDALL,
25012 65 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

PAINTS for FARMERS and others.—The Grafton Mineral Paint Co. are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a light brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the customer. It is valuable for houses, barns, sheds, Carriage and Car makers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Stingle Boats, (it being Fire and Water proof.) For Oil Cloths, (one Manufacturer having used 5,000 lbs. the past year) and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price \$6 per lb. of 200 lbs. which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark, Grafton Mineral Paint. Persons can order the Paint and remit the money on receipt of the goods. Address
DANIEL BIDWELL,
26312 251 Pearl Street, New York.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN

PRINTED BY ADAMS PRESS CO.
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A BEAUTIFUL FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to go into the real-estate business, offers his farm of 225 acres for sale. There is a good House, Stable, Sheds and Barn, and a never-failing stream of water, sufficient for household purposes and to water one hundred head of cattle. Between 25 and 30 acres of Timber. The house is surrounded with large Shade Trees, besides a Garden, containing about 200 FRUIT TREES, large and small.
I will sell the above reasonable. Inquire on the premises, 2 miles distant from Winnebago City, or at the Wooten Mill, Milwaukee.
JOHN B. EDWARDS,
August 17, 1893. 251

BALDWIN & CHILD, BANKERS,

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Office opposite "Union House" Blue Earth City, Minnesota.

Will do a General Banking and Real Estate Business, pay Taxes for non-residents, make Collections, &c., &c.,
H. D. BALDWIN, S. P. CHILD,
Blue Earth City, May 7, 1898. 2671

The Merchants' Protective Union Mercantile Reference Register.

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION, or similar to promote and protect trade, by enabling its subscribers to obtain facility and safety in the granting of credits, and the recovery of claims at all points, have to announce that they will, in September, 1898, publish in one large quarto volume:

THE MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE UNION MERCHANTS' REFERENCE REGISTER, containing among other things, the Names, Nature of Business, Amount of Capital, Financial Standing, and Rating as to Credit, of over 400,000 of the principal merchants, traders, bankers, manufacturers, and public companies, in more than 20,000 of the cities, towns, villages, and settlements throughout the United States, their territories, and the British Provinces of North America; and embracing the most important information attainable and necessary to enable the merchants to ascertain at a glance the CAPITAL, CHARACTER, and DREZZ or CREDIT of such of their customers as are deemed worthy of any gradation of credit, comprising also a Newspaper Directory, containing the title, character, price, and place of publication, with full particulars relative to each journal, being a complete guide to the press of every county in the United States.

The reports and information will be confined to those deemed worthy of some line of credit; and as the same will be based, so far as practicable, upon the written statements of the parties themselves, revised and corrected by well-known and reliable legal correspondents, whose character will prove a guarantee of the correctness of the information furnished by them, it is believed that the reports will prove more trustworthy and complete, and, therefore, superior to, and of much greater value, than any previously issued.

By aid of the MERCHANTS' REFERENCE REGISTER, business men will be enabled to ascertain at a glance, the capital and gradation of credit, as compared with financial worth, of nearly every merchant, manufacturer, trader, or banker, within the above-named territorial limits.

On or about the first of each month, subscribers will also receive the Monthly Chronicle, containing, among other things, a record of such important changes in the name and condition of firms, throughout the country, as may occur subsequent to the publication of each half-yearly volume of the MERCHANTS' REFERENCE REGISTER.

Price of the Merchants' Union Mercantile Reference Register, fifty dollars, (\$50.) for which it will be forwarded to any address in the United States, transportation paid.

Holders of five \$10 shares of the Capital Stock, in addition to participating in the profits of the work, will receive one copy of the Mercantile Reference Register free of charge; holders of ten shares will be entitled to two copies; and no more than ten shares of the Capital Stock will be allotted to any one applicant.

All remittances, orders, or communications relative to the book should be addressed to the Merchants' Protective Union, in the American Exchange Bank Building, No. 128 Broadway, (Box 2666.) New York.

MONEY SAVED!

We are constantly purchasing for cash in the New York and Boston Markets, all kinds of DRY AND FANCY GOODS, SILKS, COTTONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, WOLLENS, SEWING MACHINES, CUTLERY, DRESS GOODS, DOMESTIC GOODS, &c., &c.,
Which we are actually selling at an average price of One Dollar for each article. Our sales being strictly for cash, and our trade much larger than that of any other similar concern, enable us to give better bargains than can be obtained any other house.

Are specially invited to give us a trial.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR AND EXCHANGE LIST.
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H. D. BALDWIN, S. P. CHILD,
Blue Earth City, May 7, 1898. 2671

The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 6. NO. 7.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 267.

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Three months..... 50
Six months..... 75
One year..... 1.50
If not paid in advance, at the rate of, 2.00
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
1st 1m 6w 3m 6m 1yr
1 inch \$1.00 \$2.50 \$5.00 \$7.50 \$10.00
2 inch 1.50 4.00 8.00 12.00 16.00
3 inch 2.50 6.00 12.00 18.00 24.00
4 inch 3.00 7.00 14.00 21.00 28.00
5 inch 3.50 8.00 16.00 24.00 32.00
6 inch 4.00 9.00 18.00 27.00 36.00
7 inch 4.50 10.00 20.00 30.00 40.00
8 inch 5.00 11.00 22.00 33.00 44.00
9 inch 5.50 12.00 24.00 36.00 48.00
10 inch 6.00 13.00 26.00 39.00 52.00
11 inch 6.50 14.00 28.00 42.00 56.00
12 inch 7.00 15.00 30.00 45.00 60.00
13 inch 7.50 16.00 32.00 48.00 64.00
14 inch 8.00 17.00 34.00 51.00 68.00
15 inch 8.50 18.00 36.00 54.00 72.00
16 inch 9.00 19.00 38.00 57.00 76.00
17 inch 9.50 20.00 40.00 60.00 80.00
18 inch 10.00 21.00 42.00 63.00 84.00
19 inch 10.50 22.00 44.00 66.00 88.00
20 inch 11.00 23.00 46.00 69.00 92.00
21 inch 11.50 24.00 48.00 72.00 96.00
22 inch 12.00 25.00 50.00 75.00 100.00
23 inch 12.50 26.00 52.00 78.00 104.00
24 inch 13.00 27.00 54.00 81.00 108.00
25 inch 13.50 28.00 56.00 84.00 112.00
26 inch 14.00 29.00 58.00 87.00 116.00
27 inch 14.50 30.00 60.00 90.00 120.00
28 inch 15.00 31.00 62.00 93.00 124.00
29 inch 15.50 32.00 64.00 96.00 128.00
30 inch 16.00 33.00 66.00 99.00 132.00
31 inch 16.50 34.00 68.00 102.00 136.00
32 inch 17.00 35.00 70.00 105.00 140.00
33 inch 17.50 36.00 72.00 108.00 144.00
34 inch 18.00 37.00 74.00 111.00 148.00
35 inch 18.50 38.00 76.00 114.00 152.00
36 inch 19.00 39.00 78.00 117.00 156.00
37 inch 19.50 40.00 80.00 120.00 160.00
38 inch 20.00 41.00 82.00 123.00 164.00
39 inch 20.50 42.00 84.00 126.00 168.00
40 inch 21.00 43.00 86.00 129.00 172.00
41 inch 21.50 44.00 88.00 132.00 176.00
42 inch 22.00 45.00 90.00 135.00 180.00
43 inch 22.50 46.00 92.00 138.00 184.00
44 inch 23.00 47.00 94.00 141.00 188.00
45 inch 23.50 48.00 96.00 144.00 192.00
46 inch 24.00 49.00 98.00 147.00 196.00
47 inch 24.50 50.00 100.00 150.00 200.00
48 inch 25.00 51.00 102.00 153.00 204.00
49 inch 25.50 52.00 104.00 156.00 208.00
50 inch 26.00 53.00 106.00 159.00 212.00
51 inch 26.50 54.00 108.00 162.00 216.00
52 inch 27.00 55.00 110.00 165.00 220.00
53 inch 27.50 56.00 112.00 168.00 224.00
54 inch 28.00 57.00 114.00 171.00 228.00
55 inch 28.50 58.00 116.00 174.00 232.00
56 inch 29.00 59.00 118.00 177.00 236.00
57 inch 29.50 60.00 120.00 180.00 240.00
58 inch 30.00 61.00 122.00 183.00 244.00
59 inch 30.50 62.00 124.00 186.00 248.00
60 inch 31.00 63.00 126.00 189.00 252.00
61 inch 31.50 64.00 128.00 192.00 256.00
62 inch 32.00 65.00 130.00 195.00 260.00
63 inch 32.50 66.00 132.00 198.00 264.00
64 inch 33.00 67.00 134.00 201.00 268.00
65 inch 33.50 68.00 136.00 204.00 272.00
66 inch 34.00 69.00 138.00 207.00 276.00
67 inch 34.50 70.00 140.00 210.00 280.00
68 inch 35.00 71.00 142.00 213.00 284.00
69 inch 35.50 72.00 144.00 216.00 288.00
70 inch 36.00 73.00 146.00 219.00 292.00
71 inch 36.50 74.00 148.00 222.00 296.00
72 inch 37.00 75.00 150.00 225.00 300.00
73 inch 37.50 76.00 152.00 228.00 304.00
74 inch 38.00 77.00 154.00 231.00 308.00
75 inch 38.50 78.00 156.00 234.00 312.00
76 inch 39.00 79.00 158.00 237.00 316.00
77 inch 39.50 80.00 160.00 240.00 320.00
78 inch 40.00 81.00 162.00 243.00 324.00
79 inch 40.50 82.00 164.00 246.00 328.00
80 inch 41.00 83.00 166.00 249.00 332.00
81 inch 41.50 84.00 168.00 252.00 336.00
82 inch 42.00 85.00 170.00 255.00 340.00
83 inch 42.50 86.00 172.00 258.00 344.00
84 inch 43.00 87.00 174.00 261.00 348.00
85 inch 43.50 88.00 176.00 264.00 352.00
86 inch 44.00 89.00 178.00 267.00 356.00
87 inch 44.50 90.00 180.00 270.00 360.00
88 inch 45.00 91.00 182.00 273.00 364.00
89 inch 45.50 92.00 184.00 276.00 368.00
90 inch 46.00 93.00 186.00 279.00 372.00
91 inch 46.50 94.00 188.00 282.00 376.00
92 inch 47.00 95.00 190.00 285.00 380.00
93 inch 47.50 96.00 192.00 288.00 384.00
94 inch 48.00 97.00 194.00 291.00 388.00
95 inch 48.50 98.00 196.00 294.00 392.00
96 inch 49.00 99.00 198.00 297.00 396.00
97 inch 49.50 100.00 200.00 300.00 400.00
98 inch 50.00 101.00 202.00 303.00 404.00
99 inch 50.50 102.00 204.00 306.00 408.00
100 inch 51.00 103.00 206.00 309.00 412.00
101 inch 51.50 104.00 208.00 312.00 416.00
102 inch 52.00 105.00 210.00 315.00 420.00
103 inch 52.50 106.00 212.00 318.00 424.00
104 inch 53.00 107.00 214.00 321.00 428.00
105 inch 53.50 108.00 216.00 324.00 432.00
106 inch 54.00 109.00 218.00 327.00 436.00
107 inch 54.50 110.00 220.00 330.00 440.00
108 inch 55.00 111.00 222.00 333.00 444.00
109 inch 55.50 112.00 224.00 336.00 448.00
110 inch 56.00 113.00 226.00 339.00 452.00
111 inch 56.50 114.00 228.00 342.00 456.00
112 inch 57.00 115.00 230.00 345.00 460.00
113 inch 57.50 116.00 232.00 348.00 464.00
114 inch 58.00 117.00 234.00 351.00 468.00
115 inch 58.50 118.00 236.00 354.00 472.00
116 inch 59.00 119.00 238.00 357.00 476.00
117 inch 59.50 120.00 240.00 360.00 480.00
118 inch 60.00 121.00 242.00 363.00 484.00
119 inch 60.50 122.00 244.00 366.00 488.00
120 inch 61.00 123.00 246.00 369.00 492.00
121 inch 61.50 124.00 248.00 372.00 496.00
122 inch 62.00 125.00 250.00 375.00 500.00
123 inch 62.50 126.00 252.00 378.00 504.00
124 inch 63.00 127.00 254.00 381.00 508.00
125 inch 63.50 128.00 256.00 384.00 512.00
126 inch 64.00 129.00 258.00 387.00 516.00
127 inch 64.50 130.00 260.00 390.00 520.00
128 inch 65.00 131.00 262.00 393.00 524.00
129 inch 65.50 132.00 264.00 396.00 528.00
130 inch 66.00 133.00 266.00 399.00 532.00
131 inch 66.50 134.00 268.00 402.00 536.00
132 inch 67.00 135.00 270.00 405.00 540.00
133 inch 67.50 136.00 272.00 408.00 544.00
134 inch 68.00 137.00 274.00 411.00 548.00
135 inch 68.50 138.00 276.00 414.00 552.00
136 inch 69.00 139.00 278.00 417.00 556.00
137 inch 69.50 140.00 280.00 420.00 560.00
138 inch 70.00 141.00 282.00 423.00 564.00
139 inch 70.50 142.00 284.00 426.00 568.00
140 inch 71.00 143.00 286.00 429.00 572.00
141 inch 71.50 144.00 288.00 432.00 576.00
142 inch 72.00 145.00 290.00 435.00 580.00
143 inch 72.50 146.00 292.00 438.00 584.00
144 inch 73.00 147.00 294.00 441.00 588.00
145 inch 73.50 148.00 296.00 444.00 592.00
146 inch 74.00 149.00 298.00 447.00 596.00
147 inch 74.50 150.00 300.00 450.00 600.00
148 inch 75.00 151.00 302.00 453.00 604.00
149 inch 75.50 152.00 304.00 456.00 608.00
150 inch 76.00 153.00 306.00 459.00 612.00
151 inch 76.50 154.00 308.00 462.00 616.00
152 inch 77.00 155.00 310.00 465.00 620.00
153 inch 77.50 156.00 312.00 468.00 624.00
154 inch 78.00 157.00 314.00 471.00 628.00
155 inch 78.50 158.00 316.00 474.00 632.00
156 inch 79.00 159.00 318.00 477.00 636.00
157 inch 79.50 160.00 320.00 480.00 640.00
158 inch 80.00 161.00 322.00 483.00 644.00
159 inch 80.50 162.00 324.00 486.00 648.00
160 inch 81.00 163.00 326.00 489.00 652.00
161 inch 81.50 164.00 328.00 492.00 656.00
162 inch 82.00 165.00 330.00 495.00 660.00
163 inch 82.50 166.00 332.00 498.00 664.00
164 inch 83.00 167.00 334.00 501.00 668.00
165 inch 83.50 168.00 336.00 504.00 672.00
166 inch 84.00 169.00 338.00 507.00 676.00
167 inch 84.50 170.00 340.00 510.00 680.00
168 inch 85.00 171.00 342.00 513.00 684.00
169 inch 85.50 172.00 344.00 516.00 688.00
170 inch 86.00 173.00 346.00 519.00 692.00
171 inch 86.50 174.00 348.00 522.00 696.00
172 inch 87.00 175.00 350.00 525.00 700.00
173 inch 87.50 176.00 352.00 528.00 704.00
174 inch 88.00 177.00 354.00 531.00 708.00
175 inch 88.50 178.00 356.00 534.00 712.00
176 inch 89.00 179.00 358.00 537.00 716.00
177 inch 89.50 180.00 360.00 540.00 720.00
178 inch 90.00 181.00 362.00 543.00 724.00
179 inch 90.50 182.00 364.00 546.00 728.00
180 inch 91.00 183.00 366.00 549.00 732.00
181 inch 91.50 184.00 368.00 552.00 736.00
182 inch 92.00 185.00 370.00 555.00 740.00
183 inch 92.50 186.00 372.00 558.00 744.00
184 inch 93.00 187.00 374.00 561.00 748.00
185 inch 93.50 188.00 376.00 564.00 752.00
186 inch 94.00 189.00 378.00 567.00 756.00
187 inch 94.50 190.00 380.00 570.00 760.00
188 inch 95.00 191.00 382.00 573.00 764.00
189 inch 95.50 192.00 384.00 576.00 768.00
190 inch 96.00 193.00 386.00 579.00 772.00
191 inch 96.50 194.00 388.00 582.00 776.00
192 inch 97.00 195.00 390.00 585.00 780.00
193 inch 97.50 196.00 392.00 588.00 784.00
194 inch 98.00 197.00 394.00 591.00 788.00
195 inch 98.50 198.00 396.00 594.00 792.00
196 inch 99.00 199.00 398.00 597.00 796.00
197 inch 99.50 200.00 400.00 600.00 800.00
200 inch 100.00 201.00 402.00 603.00 804.00
201 inch 100.50 202.00 404.00 606.00 808.00
202 inch 101.00 203.00 406.00 609.00 812.00
203 inch 101.50 204.00 408.00 612.00 816.00
204 inch 102.00 205.00 410.00 615.00 820.00
205 inch 102.50 206.00 412.00 618.00 824.00
206 inch 103.00 207.00 414.00 621.00 828.00
207 inch 103.50 208.00 416.00 624.00 832.00
208 inch 104.00 209.00 418.00 627.00 836.00
209 inch 104.50 210.00 420.00 630.00 840.00
210 inch 105.00 211.00 422.00 633.00 844.00
211 inch 105.50 212.00 424.00 636.00 848.00
212 inch 106.00 213.00 426.00 639.00 852.00
213 inch 106.50 214.00 428.00 642.00 856.00
214 inch 107.00 215.00 430.00 645.00 860.00
215 inch 107.50 216.00 432.00 648.00 864.00
216 inch 108.00 217.00 434.00 651.00 868.00
217 inch 108.50 218.00 436.00 654.00 872.00
218 inch 109.00 219.00 438.00 657.00 876.00
219 inch 109.50 220.00 440.00 660.00 880.00
220 inch 110.00 221.00 442.00 663.00 884.00
221 inch 110.50 222.00 444.00 666.00 888.00
222 inch 111.00 223.00 446.00 669.00 892.00
223 inch 111.50 224.00 448.00 672.00 896.00
224 inch 112.00 225.00 450.00 675.00 900.00
225 inch 112.50 226.00 452.00 678.00 904.00
226 inch 113.00 227.00 454.00 681.00 908.00
227 inch 113.50 228.00 456.00 684.00 912.00
228 inch 114.00 229.00 458.00 687.00 916.00
229 inch 114.50 230.00 460.00 690.00 920.00
230 inch 115.00 231.00 462.00 693.00 924.00
231 inch 115.50 232.00 464.00 696.00 928.00
232 inch 116.00 233.00 466.00 699.00 932.00
233 inch 116.50 234.00 468.00 702.00 936.00
234 inch 117.00 235.00 470.00 705.00 940.00
235 inch 117.50 236.00 472.00 708.00 944.00
236 inch 118.00 237.00 474.00 711.00 948.00
237 inch 118.50 238.00 476.00 714.00 952.00
238 inch 119.00 239.00 478.00 717.00 956.00
239 inch 119.50 240.00 480.00 720.00 960.00
240 inch 120.00 241.00 482.00 723.00 964.00
241 inch 120.50 242.00 484.00 726.00 968.00
242 inch 121.00 243.00 486.00 729.00 972.00
243 inch 121.50 244.00 488.00 732.00 976.00
244 inch 122.00 245.00 490.00 735.00 980.00
245 inch 122.50 246.00 492.00 738.00 984.00
246 inch 123.00 247.00 494.00 741.00 988.00
247 inch 123.50 248.00 496.00 744.00 992.00
248 inch 124.00 249.00 498.00 747.00 996.00
249 inch 124.50 250.00 500.00 750.00 1000.00
250 inch 125.00 251.00 502.00 753.00 1004.00
251 inch 125.50 252.00 504.00 756.00 1008.00
252 inch 126.00 253.00 506.00 759.00 1012.00
253 inch 126.50 254.00 508.00 762.00 1016.00
254 inch 127.00 255.00 510.00 765.00 1020.00
255 inch 127.50 256.00 512.00 768.00 1024.00
256 inch 128.00 257.00 514.00 771.00 1028.00
257 inch 128.50 258.00 516.00 774.00 1032.00
258 inch 129.00 259.00 518.00 777.00 1036.00
259 inch 129.50 260.00 520.00 780.00 1040.00
260 inch 130.00 261.00 522.00 783.00 1044.00
261 inch 130.50 262.00 524.00 786.00 1048.00
262 inch 131.00 263.00 526.00 789.00 1052.00
263 inch 131.50 264.00 528.00 792.00 1056.00
264 inch 132.00 265.00 530.00 795.00 1060.00
265 inch 132.50 266.00 532.00 798.00 1064.00
266 inch 133.00 267.00 534.00 801.00 1068.00
267 inch 133.50 268.00 536.00 804.00 1072.00
268 inch 134.00 269.00 538.00 807.00 1076.00
269 inch 134.50 270.00 540.00 810.00 1080.00
270 inch 135.00 271.00 542.00 813.00 1084.00
271 inch 135.50 272.00 544.00 816.00 1088.00
272 inch 136.00 273.00 546.00 819.00 1092.00
273 inch 136.50 274.00 548.00 822.00 1096.00
274 inch 137.00 275.00 550.00 825.00 1100.00
275 inch 137.50 276.00 552.00 828.00 1104.00
276 inch 138.00 277.00 554.00 831.00 1108.00
277 inch 138.50 278.00 556.00 834.00 1112.00
278 inch 139.00 279.00 558.00 837.00 1116.00
279 inch 139.50 280.00 560.00 840.00 1120.00
280 inch 140.00 281.00 562.00 843.00 1124.00
281 inch 140.50 282.00 564.00 846.00 1128.00
282 inch 141.00 283.00 566.00 849.00 1132.00
283 inch 141.50 284.00 568.00 852.00 1136.00
284 inch 142.00 285.00 570.00 855.00 1140.00
285 inch 142.50 286.00 572.00 858.00 1144.00
286 inch 143.00 287.00 574.00 861.00 1148.00
287 inch 143.50 288.00 576.00 864.00 1152.00
288 inch 144.00 289.00 578.00 867.00 1156.00
289 inch 144.50 290.00 580.00 870.00 1160.00
290 inch 145.00 291.00 582.00 873.00 1164.00
291 inch 145.50 292.00 584.00 876.00 1168.00
292 inch 146.00 293.00 586.00 879.00 1172.00
293 inch 146.50 294.00 588.00 882.00 1176.00
294 inch 147.00 295.00 590.00 885.00 1180.00
295 inch 147.50 296.00 592.00 888.00 1184.00
296 inch 148.00 297.00 594.00 891.00 1188.00
297 inch 148.50 298.00 596.00 894.00 1192.00
298 inch 149.00 299.00 598.00 897.00 1196.00
299 inch 149.50 300.00 600.00 900.00 1200.00
300 inch 150.00 301.00 602.00 903.00 1204.00
301 inch 150.50 302.00 604.00 906.00 1208.00
302 inch 151.00 303.00 606.00 909.00 1212.00
303 inch 151.50 304.00 608.00 912.00 1216.00
304 inch 152.00 305.00 610.00 915.00 1220.00
305 inch 152.50 306.00 612.00 918.00 1224.00
306 inch 153.00 307.00 614.

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

This paper has a larger circulation than any other paper in the county, and is the only paper in the county which is printed entirely at home.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9, 1869.

Our faith in the superior healthfulness and pleasantness of the Minnesota climate has been strengthened by a two years' residence under its generally clear skies; and even now, when complaints of dark days and alternate freezing and thawing are general, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the sister States in the South and East have the larger share of unwelcome weather. Telegraphic dispatches announce that snow fell last Friday in St. Louis to the depth of six inches, thawing as it fell. That in Chicago it reached a foot in depth, and that New York and Richmond were favored with a disagreeable fall of snow and sleet. It will not do to make the types grow about Minnesota weather. Golden sunshine and winds freighted with the elixir of life will bless us before the forms are ready for the press.

The Negro goes back on the Democracy.
We stated last week that the Democrats of Winterest, Iowa, by way of a joke, elected a colored man for Justice of the Peace, and that he intended to hold the office; but he has addressed the following letter to the Democratic party of his county, declining the office:

GENTLEMEN:—I am compelled to decline accepting the trust which you have by your votes desired me to receive. A proper regard for my own character prevents me from becoming an office holder in the Democratic party. I am a poor man; my reputation is all I possess, and I cannot afford to fling it away by accepting an official position at your hands.

My education is also defective and, although I will be able to read and write sooner than the majority of the Democrats, still, as ignorance is the only Democratic qualification for office which I possess, I cannot think it quite fair to give me the only place at your disposal, to the exclusion of so many members of the party who possess that qualification to a greater extent than I do myself.

Again, the unfortunate color of my skin will prevent me from acquiring a Democratic nose, and thus prevent all hope of a re-nomination.

TODD EDWARDS.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says:

The white people of the South among whom negroes have been born and reared, are well inclined to the blacks from long association and habit, and unambiguously the only road open to the Southern blacks to the friendship of the whites and to prosperity and comfort, is the plain one of a useful, industrious and friendly life among us.

Let politics alone. They will do you no good. Strive to acquire a good character as industrious, sober, reliable men and women and you are certain of a comfortable and improving condition. You will always have kind and useful friends, while the noisy radicals about you will look in vain for them either North or South.

In other words, the *Telegraph* would have negroes love their former masters, work hard, abstain from voting, and not kick back.

The Earthquake Coming this Way.

Prof. Thorpe, of Nebraska College, claims to have predicted the earthquakes in South America and on our Pacific coast. When the telegram appeared, several months ago, stating that Vesuvius had broken in to eruption, Prof. Thorpe said to a company of gentlemen at Hudson City, New Jersey, to whom he refers for corroboration, that a vast mass of the crust of the earth under the West Indies having, by some means, become detached, had fallen into the burning mass below, and had given rise to the disturbance in St. Thomas and vicinity; and that the shock had sent rolling eastward an irresistible, although sluggish ocean of lava, seeking a vent: that the eruption of Vesuvius was the next effort of that wave of molten fire, and that the various outlets of the globe, especially on the line of this wave would necessarily give good tokens of its arrival. He especially predicted that Calcutta, Australia and the Sandwich Islands would feel it, one after the other, and that San Francisco would feel it next in order. His predictions have been fully verified. Mr. Thorpe now asserts that the earthquake-producing wave is still moving eastward, and will yet be felt on the Atlantic coast.

Girard Havitt's annual December steamboat excursion took place yesterday, according to programme. The great climatological fact is thus settled beyond the possibility of dispute, that winter does not commence in this region till after the first of December. The Missouri river was frozen up at Omaha on the 18th of November, but the Mississippi river was clear of ice on the first of December from St. Paul to the Gulf.—*St. Paul Press.*

The cash balance in the Michigan State Treasury is over one million dollars.

Extraordinary Exports of Honey Bees.

One of the most remarkable occurrences that has ever come to our knowledge was related to us yesterday. Mr. James Broil, a farmer who resides about seven miles from the city, on the river road, has for some time past been engaged extensively in raising honey bees, and with almost unprecedented success. He has lately received in as many as forty-five hives of the industrious little "creases," and to use a homely phrase, they have been plying themselves like Turks and making "sisters" of honey for the winter. A few mornings ago, however, Mr. Broil woke up to find his bees "non est." They had "it out" between two days, leaving no trace whatever of the point of region of country to which they had so unceremoniously migrated. There was not a solitary bee left to keep its watch over the forty-five hives.

As might be expected, Farmer Broil was left in considerable of a dilemma, and immediately consulted all the authorities at his command in relation to the peculiar habits and freaks of the bee tribe. After reading through many volumes it occurred to him that some of his neighbors might be able to explain the whys and wherefores of this "bounty jumping" move on the part of his army of honey-makers. He accordingly made a "bee-line" for the residence of his nearest neighbor to consult with him on the singular problem.

To his utter surprise, he ascertained that his friend, who is also a "beeist," had met with the same loss in the same sudden manner, and was in the same perplexity as to the cause. They at once resolved to examine the hives, and it revealed to them that each stand contained from sixty to seventy-five pounds of honey.

This development led the two bee-raisers to seek for further information, and in their rounds, for a circuit of twenty-five miles, they found that every hive had been deserted about the same time, and all of them were left full of honey. The farmers in that region are unable to account for this mysterious disappearance of their bees, and many theories have been advanced, but up to this time the problem remains unsolved. The opinion of most of them is that the mildness of the weather, up to so late a season, caused this singular migration.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Magazines.

Putnam's Monthly Magazine.—This old standard magazine, which made its re-appearance after something like a kip Van Winkle nap, on January last, has proved itself one of the best publications of the kind. To say that it has been a good magazine would not do it justice; it has been an excellent one. With the January number will commence a new volume and we have no doubt will increase in usefulness and popularity as time advances and its patronage increases. In the December number is begun a romance in poetry, "No Love Lost," by W. D. Howells. We are also promised articles from some of the best magazine writers of the country, during the coming year. Among the writers announced we find the names of P. A. Chadbourne, of the Wisconsin University; Dr. Beard; Hon. J. Lathrop Matley; Bayard Taylor; Hon. Edwin M. Stanton; Richard B. Kimball, and a large list of favorite authors, who will furnish matter upon a great range of subjects. Published by G. P. Putnam & Son, 661 Broadway, New York, at \$4.00 per annum.

Wild Cats.

The boys who sow wild cats and the girls who make runaway matches do not have the right kind of homes. The man who is a child with the children, who can "play horse" and jump the rope, who doesn't call Johnnie a bother when he wants to "help" carry the basket, who gets their confidence so that they tell him all their troubles, who believes that old folks were made to help young folks—he is not playing the ground for wild cats. Such a parent will see that good reading is one of the attractions of home to his family. No money for this purpose "goes further" than that spent for a good religious paper, which makes its fresh visits every week. The *Advance*, seems to be just such a paper. It can be had free by any one who secures three subscribers, and very liberal premiums are given for larger clubs. We cannot speak too highly of it or urge its claims too strongly.

The *Little Chief* is out with a new and attractive premium list, and so varied that any boy or girl, by spending a little time, can procure one.

The *Little Chief* will contain only that which is pure and elevating in its tendency—only the things that a wise parent will be pleased to put before his children. The *Chief* is going into many of the best schools of the country as a reader.

Terms—Seventy-five cents per year. Sample copies sent on receipt of ten cts., including premium list and certificate of agency, or sent free to those who will get up clubs. Address A. C. Shortridge, Indianapolis, Ind.

Any person sending the names of three new subscribers and six dollars to *The Revue* will receive a steel engraving of Anna E. Dickinson, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, or Susan B. Anthony. Address Susan B. Anthony, 27 Park Row, New York.

Goody for December has a steel engraving of the Country Cousins, and a wood cut of Christmas Cheer. Also the continuation of Phenix Rowland. Edward's Wife; The Frozen Heart; A Warning, &c. Terms—\$3.00 a year. Address L. A. Godley, Philadelphia, Pa.

In Paris owl's heads and frightful skulls are favorite models for ear rings.

"Cut Bone"
We are happy and thankful that many beauties have in years some time past been able to prove that we have faithfully tried to be a father, but under the circumstances it never was good policy.—*South West.*

Brick Pomeroy has finally decided to relieve La Crosse entirely from the filthy swash-tub which he has inflicted upon it for some years. On the first of January, the La Crosse Democrat will cease to exist and in its place "Pomeroy's Democrat," issued at New York, will appear. His daily paper venture in New York is proving a losing investment, and he is obliged to concentrate his forces, to keep it alive. La Crosse is to be congratulated, while New York is so far beyond redemption that commiseration is unnecessary.

A Very Old Dog; Volcanoes; Always Sunshine; What Makes a Man; Why it Rains; Meaning of Eternity; Nobody, &c. are part of the contents of *The Little Chief* for December. Terms:—75 cents a year. Dowling & Shortridge, Indianapolis, Ind.

The city of Mexico is being lit with gas.

Wilkes, of the "Spirit" has gone to Europe.

Twelve per cent. of English criminals are under sixteen.

Cast brass skates are being manufactured in Red Wing.

The Suez canal will be regularly opened in October, 1869.

Gutta percha houses are suggested for earthquake countries.

Chemung County, New York, was carried for Grant by one vote.

Immense frauds have been discovered in the New York Custom House.

Mr. and Mrs. Colfax are going to Europe for a few months' sojourn.

Gen. Grant has sold his private residence in Washington for \$40,000.

The high school building at Fond du Lac, Wis., was burned on the 31st inst.

Wm. Cullen Bryant is no longer connected with the New York Evening Post.

Beecher advises the editor of the New York *Leader* to solicit some stories from the Pope.

The gas went out during a sermon in Cleveland lately and the doxology was sung in the dark.

"Doesticks"—the original of that name is Police Court reporter for Brick Pomeroy's paper.

Reverdy Johnson's proceedings in the Alabama claims matter have been officially disapproved.

Napoleon is sick, and the Empress relieves him of many of the details of legislative business.

The wood-work of the new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls is complete, and foot passengers are crossing.

You can get your name printed on five grain sacks for fifteen cents, or on ten sacks for twenty cents, at this office.

Tetanus, commonly called lock-jaw, has been successfully treated by repeated application of chloroform to the spine.

The Empress Eugenie is announced to be again, for the first time in twelve years, in a situation of thrilling interest.

Grant's official army report for the year, is very short. It occupies only a few square inches of newspaper space. Feasible again.

Cotta, the Stuttgart publisher, gave Baron Humbolt \$20,000 for the privilege of publishing his "Creases" for twenty-five years.

A New Yorker left home on October 10th, went to San Francisco overland, and was back on Broadway Nov. 9th. He lost two days.

The receipts of oats in the Chicago market for nine months of this year, up to Oct. 1st, foot up 11,000,000 bushels. This is equal to the entire receipts of last year.

The Rev. Mr. Nasby intimates that President Johnson would be an acceptable candidate for the Spanish throne, because he has all his life been putting the Bourbon down.

Secretary Seward has written a letter to Secretary Welles requesting him to order Admiral Davis to proceed with a sufficient force to Ascension and protect American citizens there.

Explorations of the coast of Alaska show it to be remarkably indented with harbors, roadsteads, bays and creeks. Numerous coal mines have been found on the islands of the northern coast between Sitka and Behring's Straits.

Forty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-one is the sum total of the United States army. These figures include black and white, non-commissioned and commissioned, and are taken from the last report of the Adjutant General.

The actual payment for the army, less repayments in cash year for eight years, from 1861 to 1868, both inclusive, were \$3,24,000,000. The largest amount was in the year 1865, namely \$1,031,000,000. In 1868 they were \$123,000,000.

H. Rives Pollard, editor of the *Southwestern Opinion*, and formerly one of the editors of the *Richmond Examiner*, was shot and instantly killed in Richmond on the 24th ult., by James Grant, the brother of the lady who had been defamed in the columns of Pollard's paper.

Gen. Custer captured Black Kettle's band of Cheyennes on the 27th. One hundred and fifty Indians were killed and fifty-three taken prisoners. Black Kettle was among the killed. A large amount of property was captured. Capt. Louis Hamilton was killed.

Colfax's gift to his bride was a necklace, bracelet and brooch of pearls. Among the other presents was a magnificent clock of verd antique bronze, formed of two sturdy cupids bearing up the world, with the dial on one side, and a beautiful Argand lamp representing the July Column.

The Houston Union says that the question of dividing Texas into three States will be agitated on the reassembling of the Convention in December next. The bill failed by a moderate majority before, and it is said that several of the delegates who voted against division then will vote in favor of it now.

A citizen of Detroit has completed an invention which is intended to revolutionize the whole system of street railroad-ing. It consists of a steam condenser, and appliances for attaching a locomotive engine to the forward platform in such a manner that neither steam, smoke, nor cinders can escape. The boiler is upon the platform, and occupies a space twenty inches in diameter.

"REJUVENATOR"
Restaurant and Saloon.
Opposite the COLLINS HOUSE, Winnebago City.
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Coca-Cola, Old Cognac, and Havana.
Fresh Oysters served in every style, and for sale by the Can or keg.
Gentlemen, I keep good Liquors.
A. E. WICKHAM.
Winnebago City, Dec. 9, 1869. 267

St. Paul Dispatch Printing Company.
PUBLISHERS OF THE

Saint Paul Dispatch.

DAILY DISPATCH,
70 Cts. per Month; \$2.00 per Quarter;
EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

TRI-WEEKLY DISPATCH
Goes out on Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays' Mails.

The same size as the DAILY, containing all the reading matter, and omitting advertisements.
35 Cents per Month; \$1 per Quarter;
FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

WEEKLY DISPATCH,
An Eight Page paper, containing Forty Columns of reading matter.

Single copies 5 cents, 75 cts. a Year, \$1.50. In clubs of Five or more, to one address, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

With name printed on Weekly \$1.20 per Year. From these rates we can make no deduction, neither in a paper. Ad. res. DISPATCH PRINTING CO., St. Paul, Minn. 267

Lumber, Lumber, Lumber.

McMAHILL & BEBBER
Have just opened an extensive Lumber Yard in

MANKATO,
and will not be undersold.

Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call on us before buying.
Office at Red's Photograph Rooms, 258
Market St., Oct. 10, 1869.

A. C. MAY,
—DENTIST—
MANKATO, MINNESOTA.

Full Sets of Teeth, for 30 days, for 15 Dollars. Special attention given to all kinds of dental work, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Laughing gas given for the extraction of teeth. DENTURES OVER CHRISTENSEN'S & SON.

CHARLES SCHILDKNIGHT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CIGARS, TOBACCOS,
PIPES, SNUFFS, &c.
Mankato, - - - Minnesota.
555nd

D. WEHRE,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
has received his complete stock of American and imported Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. Watches repaired and re-warranted. FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CLIFTON HOUSE, Mankato, - - - Minnesota.
255yl

BALDWIN & CHILD,

BANKERS,

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Office opposite "Union House" Blue Earth City, Minnesota.

Will do a General Banking and Real Estate Business, pay Taxes for non-residents, make Collections, &c., &c.
H. D. BALDWIN, - - - S. P. CHILD.
Blue Earth City, May 1, 69. 35yl

NEW FALL GOODS!

C. McCABE
HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Boots, Shoes, Crockery and
GLASSWARE.
Prints, DeLaines, Bleached and
Unbleached Cotton,
DRESS GOODS, GENTS' READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hats and Caps, Cloths,
GRAIN SACKS, NOTIONS, &c.
Also, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Syrup, Molasses, Kerosene and Machine Oil, Vinegar, Oats, Flour, &c.
Crockery: Cups and Saucers, Plates,
Meat Dishes, Dishes and Basins,
Glass Lamps and Chimneys, Cornet Stand Burners and Chimneys,
Lanterns, Tumblers, Goblets,
LOOKING GLASSES, &c.
BOOTS and SHOES made to order and repairing neatly done. 260yl

UNDER

Circumstances which enable me to do so with safety to myself and profit to my Customers I am

OFFERING FOR SALE

AT
LIVING PRICES,

A

Complete assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of

Cloths, Pupils, Sheetings,

Prints, Alpaccas, Delains,

Denims, Cassimers, Muslins,

TOGETHER WITH ALL THE

NEW

AND LATEST STYLES

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

CROCKERY.

UNDER THE NEW

Dispensation

our

NOTO IS

LIVE AND LET LIVE,

which we intend to do by

SELLING CHEAP for CASH,

and charging no thing for show ng goods.

AT THE OLD STAND OF

WINSHIP & GOODWIN,

225-F

IMPORTANT DECISION.

After careful investigation by competent judges in a law fully and fairly decided trial the best place to purchase

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HATS and GAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES

and in fact any kind of Goods, is at the Store

R. M. Wilson,

First door North of Post Office,

where more Goods can be had for one dollar than any other

STORE

in Faribault County.

R. M. WILSON.

4th 21st pr N. W. SARGENT

April 5th, 1867.

NEW FIRM.

New Goods.

WELCH AND WALLACE,

Dealers in

Stoves, Tin

AND SHEET IRON WARE,

FRAMING IMPLEMENTS

SHELF and HEAVY

HARDWARE.

SASH, GLASS and PUTTY.

Manufacturers of

RAVE THROUGH, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of

TIN WARE.

A fine assortment of

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Grind-Stones and Hangings,

Brooking and Crossing

PLOWS,

Fence-Wire, &c., &c.

J. H. Welch, 5th W. Wallace, Close, Wallace,
Winnebago City, Minn.

April 7th, 1868.

A

All kinds of JOB work done to order at the Home-made office.

Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Critical Notices of the Press.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—N. Y. Observer.

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 150,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood cuts; and it combines in itself the most valuable and the most philosophical quarterly, bound with the best features of the daily journal. It is great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Thurston's Guide to American Literature, London.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular need, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zions Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

TERMS:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year, \$4.00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Monthly will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at \$4.00 each, in one remittance; or six Copies for \$24.00.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Monthly, to one address for one year, \$10.00; or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time. A Complete Set, now comprising Thirty seven volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for \$22.50 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, \$3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postmaster Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Subscriptions sent from British North America, Provinces must be accompanied with 50 cents additional, to prepay United States Postage. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

NORTHWESTERN

MUTUAL

Life Insurance

COMPANY.

Capital, \$1,000,000

Reserve, \$250,000

THE great advantage of Life Insurance is too well known to need argument.

This Company has paid in losses in this State during the last six years about \$100,000, and the money always comes just at a time when most needed to relieve the immediate necessities of a family just robbed by death of its bread-winner, and in many cases saves what he has worked a life time to accumulate, by preventing the sacrifice of property in order to raise money

A Plucky Boy but too Small for a Devil!
(On the 7th instant we advertised for a boy to learn the printing business, and on the 9th inst. we received a call from a bright-eyed lad who had traveled about 50 miles to secure the "sit," not exactly a *la* Ben Franklin, with a loaf of bread under his arm, but with crackers and cheese in his pockets. He was small of his size and young of his age—was a huge pair of boots, the measure for which had evidently been taken during his absence, but was otherwise sparsely clothed.)

Although his general make up was not objectionable, we were fearful that he was deficient in size and strength to answer our purpose, yet our young B. F. insisted that he was old enough and big enough for a trial at least. He claimed to be fifteen years of age, and a handy boy for business. To gratify him, as well as ourselves, we concluded to let him try his hand. He drew his wampum, and we introduced him to a pile of stove wood in the rear of the office, some two or three cords, and requested him to throw it into the shed. Shoving his hands deep into the pockets of the trousers, and with a knowing look, he replied: "Be dead, is that what you call learning the printer's trade?" We replied, with as straight a face as possible, that all boys in first coming to a printing office to work, were expected to do the chores. "All right," said he, "I'm good for 'em, but before I commence, Boss, won't you give us a chew of your old tobacco?" O, certainly, we replied, and handed him our box from which he filled his mouth almost to suffocation, and then bounced at the wood-pile.

In the evening, the first side of our edition was to be run off, and an opportunity was given to the new boy to go in on a job that was more directly in the line of the printer's trade. He was shown how the thing was to be done by the pressman, who asked him if he thought he could roll. "You bet, I can," said he, sizing hold of the crank. "I can roll this and you, too, if necessary." Though he cunningly and manfully tried to conceal the fact, the job was too heavy for him, and he was evidently glad to have an assistant help him out. Next morning he complained of resting badly, dreamed he was rolling out of bed all night. "Well," said the pressman, "what do you think of it, how do you like the printing business as far as you have gone?" "Be dead," says he, "I can't say that I like it as well as I thought I would, it's a good deal like work after all; I believe the Boss was right; I guess I'm too small!"

At noon he took the southern stage for home feeling as happy as a clam at high tide. With the proper training our young adventurer will yet make his mark, not however, we are inclined to think, through the dusky precincts of a printing office.—*Chattanooga Democrat.*

Once-a-Week tells this story: A country parson, one day met one of his parishioners, by name John Cox, and remonstrated with him because his wife never came to church. "Well, parson," says John, "fiet be, her be not a Christian, never was and never will be a Christian, but her says a prayer every night her gets into bed." "What prayer does she say; is it the Lord's prayer?" "Well, parson, can't say I ever heard it called by that name, but her due say:—

"Mather, Mark, Leuk and John,
Bless the bed I lie on;
Four corners to my bed,
Four angels lying special, [spread]
Ten feet long and ten feet broad,
And 'twice to me head]
Four ten carry me when I bed,"
Gaud night John Cox."

The palindromer is a line that reads alike backward and forward. One of the best is Adam's first observation to Eve:—"Madam, I'm Adam." Another is the story that Napoleon, when at St. Helena, being asked by an Englishman if he could have sacked London, replied:—"Able was I ere I saw Elba"—the best palindromer, probably, in the language.

"Halloa!" ejaculated a guardian to his pretty niece, as he entered the parlor and saw her in the arms of a swain who had just popped the question and sealed it with a kiss, "what's the time of day now?" "I should think it was about half-past twelve," was the cool reply of the blushing damsel; "you see we are almost one."

"Why don't you wash the bottoms of your feet, Johnny?" asked a grandmother of a boy, when he was performing the op ration before retiring for the night, to which he very gravely replied:—

"Why, granny doesn't think I's going to stand up in bed, does ye?"

Ned Shutter thus explained his reason for preferring to wear stockings with holes, to having them darned. "A hole," said he, "may be the accident of a day, and will pass upon the best gentleman, but a darn is premeditated poverty."

Even Tom Hood is almost inexcusable for such a description of music as this: "Heaven reward the man who first hit upon the very original notion of sawing the inside of a cat with the tail of a horse."

If you are ever so temperate you will die in time. If you are intemperate, you will probably die "in no time."

One swallow does not make a summer, but a pin maliciously inserted in a chair will make one spring.

It is pleasant to be cheated; we love sweet, wild dreams—the greatest cheats in the world.

Winter Goods!

THE Largest Stock

Ever brought into Faribault county is now in the store of

Moulton and Deudon.

The Latest Style of

Paisley Shawls,

Large-line Double Shawls and Cloaks,

HATS, CAPS & CLOTHS,

Cassimere Delains,

Belgian Delains,

Rep Delains,

India Cloth,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

Wool Poplin,

Chinchilla Poplin,

Ruffle Skirts and Boulevard Skirts,

may now be found at this store.

In addition to the above mentioned articles of the present most fashionable patterns, you will always find at the Faribault county

EMPORIUM

A well selected assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS,

from the "Odessa Skirt Company," which are

unassured by any other Hoop Skirt in use, as

regards durability, comfort and style.

And also a large stock of

Groceries, Pork, Hams,

BUTTER,

Lard, Wheat, Corn,

POTATOES,

Onions, Flour, Meal, &c., &c.

Also every description of

Crockery, Glassware,

Looking-glasses,

Lamps, Lanterns,

Machine and Kerosene

Oil, Sugar Buckets and

Boxes,

AND

BOOTS & SHOES,

of all sizes, and many styles.

G. K. Moulton, of the firm of MOULTON & DEUDON, has just returned from NEW YORK CITY, where he took particular time to find the best houses, and to purchase at the bottom of the market, and confidently believes that he has secured the best qualities of goods, and at the most reasonable figures, and

THE ENTIRE STOCK

is now offered at a

small advance on the original cost. Call and examine for yourselves.

Try 'em, you're

MOULTON & DEUDON.

Rep. 30, 1863.

257

WAGON & BLACKSMITH

SHOP!

Good Material Constantly on Hand.

Wagons and Carriages Made to Order.

Blacksmithing, Shoeing, Repairing, &c., done on Short Notice.

The undersigned still occupy the shop near the steam Mill, and would respectfully announce that they are now prepared to manufacture both

ROD & MOLD-BOARD

Breaking Plows.

Having secured the services of FIRST CLASS workmen, we are able to offer the best quality of work, both Manufacturing and Repairing, Jobbing, Horse & Ox Shoeing, &c., in the best manner. Thanking our patrons for the confidence and continuance of the public patronage.

n201f

WHEELER & RICE.

New Goods,

Cheap for Cash.

SCHOOL BOOKS &

STATIONERY,

PATENT MEDICINES of all kinds,

BITTERS, WHISKY,

BRANDY,

WINE, St. CROIX RUM,

FANCY CANDIES,

TOBACCO and CIGARS,

FANCY ARTICLES,

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

Remember I keep constantly on hand everything in the line of

PAINTS and OILS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, DIARIES,

Memoranda, Pass and Blank Books,

Journals and Ledgers,

"Shirrell's" Washing Crystal—

decidedly the best preparation known for WASHING PURPOSES.

C. J. FARLEY.

Winnebago City, May 4th, 1863.

2261f

CHAS. HELLBOHN.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE

of every variety.

Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand

WAREHOUSES CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND

ST. MARKS ST. MINN. 257f

THE EARLY ROSE POTATO

FREE!

THE GREAT NEW YORK

Agricultural & Horticultural Monthly!

On the first of October next, the *RURAL AMERICAN* will be published as a MONTHLY, and will be the **LARGEST** and **MOST** **ELABORATE** paper of its class in the United States.

Price \$1.50 a year; 10 copies \$12.50; 20 copies \$25.00; or only one cent a year! Every subscriber in clubs of ten, at \$1.50, will receive a free package of **EARLY ROSE POTATOES**, worth \$1.25; and one worth 75 cents to \$1.25 subscribers in clubs of 25.

The paper will be sent free to all subscribers for 1863, from October 1st, 1863, to January next, when money is sent in before October 1st; and after that date from the time their money reaches me!

For FIFTY CENTS I will send the paper three months—from October to January next—and a forty-cent package of the *Early Rose* Potatoes, post paid! The *Early Rose* is the most valuable potato in the world! It sold last season at from \$80 to \$100 a bushel, and at 3 a pound! It matures in FORTY DAYS, yields enormously, and is the best table variety known to exist.

The *Rural American* is everywhere admitted to be the **BEST**, **CHEAPEST**, and **MOST** **PRACTICAL** farmers' and fruit-growers' paper in this country. Its editor-in-chief is an old farmer and fruit grower of FORTY YEARS' experience! The publication of this paper was recommended in June last, from Haverhill, N. Y., to New York City; and the Editorial and Business Office to New Brunswick, New Jersey, (near New York City), where its proprietor owns a farm within the City limits, of 122 acres, worth \$50,000; and also has a large capital to ensure permanency to his publications.

The Principal List to Club Agents is the most extensive and liberal ever offered, consisting of the Principal Weekly Newspapers, of New York, Ladies' Magazines, Harpers' Publications, &c., with a large list of Horticultural products, as Grape Vines, Raspberry, Blackberry, Hedge Plants, &c., with Cash, Sewing Machines, Agricultural Implements, Watches, &c., &c., being the **CHEAPEST** variety ever laid before the public, and terms to club agents are far more liberal than were ever before offered in the United States. Ten thousand club agents are wanted, either immediately, or before the first of December next, to obtain subscriptions. Sample papers, Blank Subscription Lists, with all the details sent free, and post paid, to all applicants.

Agents, J. B. MINER.

New Brunswick, New Jersey.

August, 1863.

N. B. To all new subscribers to the *RURAL AMERICAN*, we will furnish the *Rural American* and *HORSEMAN* one year, for Two Dollars and thirty cents, and to those who are in receiving the *HORSEMAN*, we will send both papers one year for \$2.50.

At the above low price, subscribers would not receive the potatoes.

Agents, J. B. MINER.

New Brunswick, New Jersey.

257f

DOY'S WASHING MACHINE

lately much improved—and the new

Universal Clothes Wringer.

Improved with *Rosell's* Patent Double Cylinders, and the *Patent* Double Cylinders, is a washing machine, far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save each time a year, by saving labor and clothes.

Those who have used this give testimony as follows:

"We like our machines much; could not be persuaded to do without them. We prize it doubly, we feel that we are masters of the position."

—*Rev. John Scott, M. D. Chicago.*

"It is worth one dollar a week in any family."

—*Rev. J. H. Rogers, M. D. New York.*

"In the Laundry of my house there is a perpetual thanksgiving on Mondays for the invention of your excellent wringer."

—*Rev. Theodore A. Coffey.*

"Every week has given it a stronger hold upon the affections of the inmates of the laundry."

—*N. Y. Observer.*

"I heartily commend it to economists of time, money and contentment."

—*Rev. Dr. Belcher.*

"They save three-fourths of the labor and the use of hot water, both in money and contentment."

—*Rev. Dr. Belcher.*

"Friend Doy—Your last improvement of your Washing Machine is a complete success. I assure you 'our Machine' after a year's use, is thought more of to day than ever, and would not be parted with under any circumstances."

—*Solon Robinson.*

PRICES.

Send the retail price, Washer, \$15, extra

Wringer \$10, and we will forward either or both

machines, free of freight, to places where we

are selling, and so on are we they will be liked,

that we agree to refund the money if any one

wishes to return the machines free of freight,

after a month's trial according to directions.

Customers with exclusive right of sale use

money fast selling them.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal

discounts are made.

R. C. BOWLING, Gen. Agent,

[255y1] 22 Cornhill St. New York.

MICHIGAN & SOUTHERN

LAKE SHORE R. R. LINE.

TOLEDO & CLEVELAND.

The ONLY LINE RUNNING THROUGH TRAINS

between

CHICAGO AND BUFFALO

WITHOUT TRANSFER OF PASSENGERS OR BAG-

GAGE.

Making this the most comfortable, expeditious

and Only Direct Route to

Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo,

AND ALL PRINCIPAL PORTS IN

NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND.

20 All the principal Railways of the North-

west and Southwest connect at Chicago with the

Four Daily Express Trains of the Michigan

Southern Railroad, leaving Chicago at 4:15 A.

M., 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M., and 8:30 P. M.

Express Drawing Room Coaches

On Day Express Train, leaving Chicago at

8:00 A. M.

Palace Sleeping Coaches Daily

On the 5:15 P. M. New York Express

Through Train for Buffalo.

Passengers for Detroit, and all points in Can-

ada, and those for Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York

and New England should purchase tickets via

Michigan Southern Railroad, which are on sale at

all principal Railway Ticket Offices, and at the

Company's Office,

556 Clark Street, Chicago.

Geo. M. Gray,

General Western Passenger Agent M. & S.

S. L. Line, Chicago.

Painting and Paper-Hanging.

M. W. CONNER has recently settled at Winne-

bago City, and is prepared to do all kinds of

Carriage and House-Painting.

Graining, Papering, &c., &c.

N. B. Leave orders at Collins' Hotel. [258m3

THE AMERICAN SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE

Is retailed at a price within the reach of all.

This Machine uses a straight needle, makes the

LOCK STITCH (alike on both sides), has a self-

adjusting tension, and can do every variety of

sewing. It will hem, fell, bind, cord, braid,

seam, quilt, tuck, ruffle, and gather; will work

equally well on silk, linen, woolen, or cotton

goods, with silk, linen, or cotton thread.

TUR

American Shuttle Sewing Machine

IS

Warranted for Five Years!

Our Agents will be supplied with duplicate

parts of the Machine, in case of accident. It

makes precisely the same stitch made by the

Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, and Florence

Machines. It has the Under-feed, like the best

of high-priced machines, and is the only low-

priced Shuttle Machine in the market that has

this feed. We are enabled to sell a first-class

SHUTTLE MACHINE at a very low price, on

account of its simplicity, and consequent low

cost of manufacturing, in comparison with com-

plex machines.

AGENTS.

We wish to arrange with agents, male or fe-

male, to represent the American Shuttle Sewing

Machine, in each State, County, and Town in

the United States and Canada. Extra induc-

ements to experienced Agents. For full particu-

lars, as to Salary or Commission, Address C. V. N.

ANDREWS,

General Agent,

Detroit, Mich.

N. P.—For the benefit of our Agents we have

arranged with parties who have Goods suitable

for Sewing Machine agents to sell. We will

send Book of Samples and full particulars on

receipt of one red stamp. Address C. V. N.

ANDREWS, General Agent, Detroit, Mich.

261y1

GET THE BEST.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto.

Price 12 Dollars.

10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dic-

tionaries.

Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no

other living language has a dictionary which so

fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition

as this last edition of Webster's dictionary. It is

our written and spoken English tongue.—*Herper's*

The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 6. NO 8.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 268.

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Three months..... 50
Six months..... 75
One Year..... 1.50
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Stages leave this Hotel Mondays and Thursdays for the nearest Railroad station, and Tuesdays and Saturdays for the West.
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Excellent accommodations, and charges moderate. Stages leave this House for all points. 237tf

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THIS above house, just completed and furnished all new throughout, is opened to the public. Accommodations unsurpassed by any public house in the county, and terms reasonable. Farmers will always find a comfortable home, plenty of good feed, and the best of care for their horses. 237tf

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This popular hotel is entirely new, and furnished in the excellent style.
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Has constantly on hand Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware, Gold Pens, Musical Instruments, &c. Repairing done with dispatch and warranted. 238tf

O. W. CARLSON,
Dealer in Cigars and Tobaccos
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The best brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, &c., &c., will always be found at my store opposite the Clifton House. 235tf

C. W. MURPHY & CO.,
Dealer in
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General Stage Office for all points in the State. Good Stabling, with attentive Outlets. 197

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Manufacturer of and dealer in Furniture, embracing Bureaus, Tables, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Lounges, Mirrors, Flag Chairs, and in fact every article of Parlor, Bedroom or Kitchen Furniture. Front Street, two Doors North of Shoemaker's Hall, Mankato, Minnesota. 242tf

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OLD SAYINGS IN PAIRS.
Wise as a serpent, harmless as a dove,
Cool as a philosopher, warm as a true love,
Silent as the grave and grave as a priest,
Sober as a ducal, drunk as a beast,
Restless as the ocean, calm as a clock,
Soft as a down and hard as a rock,
Still as a mouse and gabbling as a goose,
Sticky as glue and sleek as grease,
White as a swan and black as soot,
Thin as a water, thick as your foot,
Yellow as an orange, blue as the sky,
Red as the tooth-ache, good as pie,
Black as a nigger, white as the snow,
Sharp as a razor, dull as a hoe,
Full as a tick and hungry as a dog,
Poor as a crow and fat as a hog,
Slow as a snail, spry as a cat,
Keen as a briar, blind as a bat,
Fierce as a tiger, gentle as a lamb,
Mad as a hatter, happy as a clown,
Bold as a lion, timid as a hare,
Playful as a kitten, cross as a bear,
Sour as vinegar, sweet as honey,
Plenty as dirt and scarce as money,
Noisy as a mob and still as mice,
Hot as fire and cold as ice,
Talkative as women, dumb as a stone,
Wet as water, dry as a bone,
Fresh as a lobster, salt as the sea,
Idle as a loafer, busy as a bee,
Slippery as a rag and tough as a nail,
Swift as an eagle, slow as a snail,
Green as a cucumber, ripe as a plum,
Black as a diavolo, tight as a drum,
Straight as a cob and crooked as a snake,
Limber as a string and stiff as a stake,
Black as a coal and pale as a ghost,
Gold as a mine and warm as a toast,
Tough as an oak and brittle as glass,
Dry as a stick and green as grass,
Heavy as lead and light as a feather,
Fixed as the stars and changing as the weather,
Sweet as a rose and bitter as gall,
Square as a brick and round as a ball,
Stout as an ox and slender as a reed,
Dead as a nail and thrifty as a weevil,
Sly as a fox and brazen as brass,
Bright as a dollar, stupid as an ass,
Dirty as the pigs and neat as a pin,
Good as an angel, ugly as sin,
Black as midnight, white as a sheet,
Brown as a nutmeg, red as a beet,
Rough as a grater slippery as an oel,
Flat as a pancake, round as a wheel,
Dark as a pocket, light as the day,
Wet as a top and dry as hay,
Tough as sole leather, sore as a bite,
Savage as a meat-ax, pleasant as a smile,
Faint as a quill, clear as a quill,
Sweet as a lasses, sour as will,
Old as the hills and natural as life,
Blunt as a pick-axe, sharp as a knife,
Bright as the sun and pale as the moon,
Crooked as the rainbow, straight as a loon,
Fickle as the wind and regular as the tide,
Tender as your eye and tough as hide,
Fond as a peacock, modest as a pink,
Worthless as rage and good as new,
Poor as Job's turkey, rich as a Jew,
Close as a miser, free as the air,
Green as Jonathan, ripe as a pear,
Crooked as a rope and straight as a line,
Steady as a judge and high as a pine,
Tender as your eye and tough as your heel,
Rough as a saw and smooth as a seal,
Sour as a honey-suckle, sweet as a smile,
Tough as a whet-stone, sore as a bite.
—The Voice.

Irrespective of all other associations, Garters are destined to immortality, as they have given a name to an illustrious order of knighthood, which excels and outwits all other existing institutions of honor, being for centuries coveted and prized by every crowned head in Europe. We, of course, allude to "The Order of the Garter," which was founded in the year 1348 by King Edward the Third, who conquered France and Scotland, and brought their kings as captives to England.

The order owes its origin to the following very romantic incident. During a regat entertainment at Court, Joan, Countess of Salisbury (afterward the wife of Edward the Black Prince, and mother of Richard the Second), accidentally dropped her garter while dancing with the king, and the latter, with the spirit of gallantry which belonged no less to that chivalric age than to his own disposition, and conformably with the custom of wearing a lady's favor, at once took it up and tied it under his own knee. Quickly observing the jealous glances of the queen, he gracefully restored it to the fair owner. Seeing, at the same time, the smiles the action had excited among the bystanders, the monarch exclaimed:

"Honi soit qui mal y pense," adding that "they would soon see that Garter advanced to so high a renown as to account themselves honored to wear it." Although Hume and others have ventured to treat with contempt the beautiful incident to which this extraordinary symbol has been ascribed, yet (as Sir Harris Nicolas truly observes) "they have neither succeeded in showing its absurdity, nor have they suggested a more probable theory," for it is in strict accordance with the manners and feelings of the times, aided with the argument that it accounts for the otherwise unaccountable emblem and motto of the Order.

Indeed, it is impossible to believe that a Garter, and so remarkable a motto would have been selected, unless some such incident had given interest to both, especially as no case has ever been found of either having been previously used as a badge or a device. Homage to woman—the peculiar pride and duty of knighthood—was inculcated by the device of the Order, whilst its purity was vindicated, and the idle scoffers rebuked by its simple but exquisite legend. That a grave cause for instituting the Order may be reconciled with the history of its symbol, did not escape the learned and judicious Selden, who considered that King Edward might well have desired to commemorate the exemplary manner in which he relieved a high-born dame from the jeers of a crowd, by converting an untoward accident into a mark of honor and distinction.

It is not generally known that, originally, the wives of the knights were admitted to a participation in the honors of the fraternity—the ensign of the Order was delivered to them, and they had robes and hoods of the gift of the sovereign, the former garnished with embroidered Garters in miniature. The splendid appearance of Queen Philippa at the first grand festival of the Order, is suitably noticed by Froissart, the renowned chronicler. At that early period the Garter was worn by ladies round the waist, after the manner of a bracelet. It was not until the reign of a monarch, whose history was disgraced by the atrocious murders of his wives, that ladies ceased to belong to this illustrious society; although in the time of Charles the First, and even since the accession of "England's Widowed Queen," unsuccessful attempts have been made to revive this pleasant custom. It may seem strange that although there have been five Queens Regnant, no steps were ever taken by any of them to effect this object. But Queen Mary was too fully occupied in earning for herself an immortality, the very reverse of that usually desired by her sex, to trouble herself much either about matters pertaining to dignity or the tridles of the toilet. Her termagant Majesty, Elizabeth, had so little regard for women, that she engrossed all the adulation and honors within her reach. The Court of William the Third, and of Mary, who shared his government, was never remarkable for glitter or gaiety. And Queen Anne was, naturally, of too retiring a disposition, and of too indolent a habit, to take a deep interest in anything. But however remarkable the English may be for social progress in other respects, they seem rather to have receded than advanced in due consideration for women, who have long since ceased to receive the deferential respect which was shown to them by their ruler ancestors.

When Queen Anne attended the Thanksgiving at St. Paul's, in 1702, and again in 1704, as Sovereign of the Order, she wore the Garter, elaborately set with diamonds, round her left arm, above the elbow, being in accordance with the well-considered opinion of the knights to whom she had previously submitted the delicate question. The Garter, which is of dark blue velvet, has upon it the motto embroidered in letters of gold, and is worn by the knights under the left knee; but for obvious reasons,

The Garters of History.
"Whereto should I disclose,
The Gartering of her hose?"
Skelton, (A. D. 1509.)
The obscurity that surrounds the origin of Garters is not to be wondered at, when we recollect how little is known of the early history of stockings, their indispensable adjunct; but that both at a remote period passed from Spain into England, is a fact now generally conceded. By men they were ostentatiously worn, both above and below the knee, to secure their long hose; but then they took the form of a richly embroidered scarf, fringed with point lace, and tied at the side with a redundant bow. Frequent mention is made of them by Shakespeare and the earlier dramatists and poets. In the "Two Gentlemen of Verona" we read of a swain—

"Who, being in love,
Could not garter his own hose,"
Skelton, (A. D. 1509.)
at a time when to go ungartered was the common trick of a fantastic lover, who thereby indicated that he was too much absorbed by his passion to attend to his dress. In one of Ben Johnson's plays we are told that

"This comes of wearing
Your fine Gartering, with blown roses,"
Thus, in Field's play of "Woman and Weathercock," we read

"Of Garters blue,
Which signify Sir Abraham's love most true,"
A gallant, whose suit was rejected by a Puritan lady, gives the following, among other reasons:—

"My stockings light, my Garters ty'd too long,
My gloves perfum'd, and had a scent too strong.
And John Taylor, the water-poet, alludes to the reckless extravagance of those who "Wears a farm in shoe-strings, edged with gold,
And epangled garters, worth a copyhold."
So much for the whims and caprices of our forefathers, in the minor auxiliaries of their wardrobes.
Although in the voluminous chronicles of fashion we have been unable to find many noticeable particulars about the Garters of ladies, yet they have always been associated with acts of gallantry. To wear a lady's favor—her glove, her ribbon, or any of the smaller articles of her costume—was a general practice in former times; and this token, or "emprise," was regarded with feelings of which modern gallants have no adequate comprehension.
The lamentations of two gossiping old maids is thus given by Warren, alluding to their younger days, when ladies wore

"Garters of list, but now of silk,
Some edged deep with gold;
With costly toys for corner time
Than used perhaps of old."
Among directions for dress, published in 1753, we find the following sarcastic lines:

"Make your petticoats short,
That a hoop eight yards wide
May decently show
How your Garters are ty'd."

Queen Victoria wears it, as did Queen Anne, upon her left arm. At the installation of a knight, the Garter is buckled on by two of the Senior Companions, who receive it from the Queen with the usual reverence, whilst the Chancellor reads the admonition enjoined by the statutes of the Order. In addition to the Garter the habits and ensigns are: a mantle of purple velvet (the queen's being three yards in length); a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet; a hat of black velvet, with sixteen ostrich feathers; the collar of gold; the figure of St. George; and the star, irradiated with beams of silver. After the installation the knight kisses the sovereign's hand, and then he salutes the companions, who return their congratulations.

However, the Garter challenges pre-eminence over all other portions of the robes and jewels, for from it this noble Order receives its denomination. Here it may be desirable to observe that the popular translation of the motto of the Order, which is also the motto of the Royal Arms of England, ("Evil be to him who evil thinks,") is altogether erroneous, the true meaning of it being—

"Do be disgraced who think ill of it."
The Garter worn by Charles the First, at his execution, contained upwards of four hundred diamonds! Queen Anne, although the fourth Queen Regnant, was the first female sovereign of the Order who wore its insignia; and Queen Victoria, until her great affliction, never appeared in public without some portion of its habit or jewels.

Adoptive Rite; or Female Freemasonry.
HISTORICAL SKETCH.
Secret societies, imitating Freemasonry, for the admission of females as members were first organized in France during the early part of the eighteenth century, and still exist there and in other parts of Europe as a distinctive Rite.

By the term *Adoptive Masonry* is implied that system of forms, ceremonies, and explanatory lectures which is communicated to certain classes of ladies, who from their relationship by blood or marriage to Master Masons in good standing, are entitled to the respect and attention of the entire Fraternity.

These ladies are said to be *adopted* into the Masonic community, because the system of forms, ceremonies, and lectures above referred to enables them to express their wishes, and gives satisfactory evidence of their claims, in a manner that no stranger to the Masonic family can do.

To the organizations thus established for the initiation of females the French have given the name of "Adoptive Masonry," *Maçonnerie d'Adoption*, and the Lodges are called *Loges d'Adoption*, or "Adoptive Lodges," because every Lodge of females was obliged to be adopted by, and under the guardianship of, some regular Masonic Lodge.

One of the first of these societies was the "Order of Perfect Happiness," for so we may be permitted to translate the name of "Felicitaires," which they adopted. This society assumed a nautical character in its emblems and its vocabulary. It was divided into four degrees of "Cabin-Boy," "Master," "Commodore," and "Vice-Admiral."

What little information we have been enabled to obtain from a very brief notice of its ritual leads us to believe that it was not of a character to merit continuance. It did not long retain its existence, for two years after its formation it gave place to the "Knights and Heroines of the Anchor," which was, however, but a refinement of the original society, and preserved its formula of initiation, and nearly all its ceremonies.

In 1747, one Beauchaine, the Master of one of the Parisian Lodges, instituted a new society, which he called "L'Ordre des Fendeurs," or the Order of Woodcutters. This institution borrowed its principal ceremonies from the society of the Carbonari, or Coal-burners, which had been previously established in Italy. The place of meeting of the Woodcutters was called the "wood-yard," and was supposed to represent a forest; the presiding officer was called "Father Master," and the male and female members were styled "Cousins." This society became at once exceedingly popular, and the most distinguished ladies of the institution of many similar societies, such as the Order of the Hatchet, of Fidelity, &c.

In consequence of the increasing popularity of the numerous secret associations, which, in their external characters and mysterious rites, attempted an imitation of Freemasonry, differing, however, from that institution, of which they were, perhaps, the rivals for public favor, by the admission of female members, the Grand Orient of France, in 1774, established a new rite, called the "Rite of Adoption," which was placed under the control of the Grand Orient. Rules and regulations were therefor provided for the government of these Lodges of Adoption, one of which was that no men should be permitted to attend them except regular Freemasons, and that each Lodge should be placed under the charge, and held under the sanction and warrant,

of some regularly constituted Masonic Lodge, whose Master, or, in his absence, his Deputy, should be the presiding officer, assisted by a female President or Mistress. Under these regulations a Lodge of Adoption was opened in Paris, in 1775, under the patronage of the Lodge of St. Anthony, and in which the Duchess of Bourbon presided, and was installed as Grand Mistress of the Adoptive rite.

Many systems of Adoptive Masonry have, from time to time, been introduced in the United States, with varied success, none of which, however, seemed to possess the elements of permanency, except the Order of the Eastern Star, which was established in this country during the year 1778. The success of this Order, therefore, corresponds in its beneficence and usefulness with the extent of the honor of the female sex; and framed upon the principles of Equality and Justice; that whatever benefits are due by the Masonic Fraternity to the wives, widows, daughters and sisters of Masons, corresponding benefits are due from them to the members of the Masonic Fraternity.

The theory of the Order of the Eastern Star is founded upon the Holy Writings. Five prominent female characters, illustrating as many Masonic virtues, are selected, *adopted*, and placed under Masonic protection. The selections are:

1. JEPHTHAH'S DAUGHTER, illustrating respect to the binding force of a vow;
2. RUTH, illustrating devotion to religious principles;
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4. MARTHA, illustrating undeviating faith in the hour of trial;
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These are all Masonic virtues, and have nowhere in history more brilliant exemplars than in the five characters illustrated in the lectures of the Order of the Eastern Star.

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Sneaks.
Of all the words in our English vocabulary, it has often seemed to us that none is more expressive—more intensely significant—than *sneak*. Neither the Greek nor the Latin—the French, German, nor Spanish—Choctaw or Chickasaw—have anything comparable with it in pregnancy and pith of meaning.

It has been well said that a sneak is always a coward. He would be a thief, but he fears the law. He would commit the most atrocious crimes, but he fears the bullet, Lynch law, or the gallows. A sneak is also a liar; if he could not lie, the sneak would die of inanition. He does not lie boldly, like a man—for, to give the sneak his due, he is somewhat lacking in brassiness of face—but in a mean, equivocal, subterfuging, *sneaky* fashion.

As Bishop Berkeley has said of knaves, so we may say of sneaks—every sneak is a thorough sneak, and a thorough sneak is a sneak throughout.

We should say more of sneaks, but we lack words to do them justice. The one term "sneak" condenses their whole character into a nutshell. Rack the vocabulary, and you can find nothing else half so descriptive. A sneak, in short, is nothing but a sneak, and that is all you can make of the thing.

"Root hog or die," is now rendered in polite society as follows:
"Penetrate the subsoil, porcine friend, or expect an early obituary notice of your untimely demise."

A naughty little boy, being told by his mother that God would not forgive him if he did a certain act, replied: Yes he would—God likes to forgive little boys—that is what he is for.

A Well-Equipped Smoking Room.
The New Orleans Picayune describes a visit to a house in that city, in which there is a sumptuous smoking room: "We confess to being surprised on entering the room dedicated to the weed. Ascending a short flight of steps covered with matting, we found ourselves in a room built something in the shape of a tent, and covered entirely—floor, walls and ceiling—with parti colored matting. Around the room were the most inviting and comfortable lounges, covered with dark morocco; easy chairs with backs made for the double purpose of resting one's back or arms, and every comfort that the cultivated taste of a gentleman who has traveled over Europe and the East could suggest. Hung round the walls of the room, and lying on curiously-wrought tables and shelves, evidences of travel were seen in profusion. There were pipes from every nation almost in the world, antique weapons and trophies of all kinds, together with a few choice oil colors, each one of which was a gem in itself. The window of this cosy and delightful apartment opens upon a yard filled with tropical evergreens, among which are many rare and costly plants, and the whole presented a scene of Oriental beauty, which only needed the silvery moonlight to have made it absolutely entrancing. That we enjoyed our cigar, under these circumstances, may be well imagined."

Curious Facts.
The use of tea is now so enormous and general, that one would scarcely suppose that so late as 1661 it was so rare in England that the East India Company made a present of two ounces to the King. Yet such was the fact. However, tea was not the great favorite it is now when first introduced from its native country. About this time a Russian ambassador at the Court of the Mogul declined a large gift of it for the Czar, his master, saying it would only encumber him with a commodity for which he had no use. The Dutch were wiser.—They exported to China large quantities of dried sage, which pleased the Chinese so much that they gave three and four pounds of tea for each pound of sage.—Sage disputed the empire with tea for some time in England, and is still sometimes used among the agricultural poor. In Morocco they combined tea with tansy and mint, which must have been a rather extraordinary beverage. In Tibet they boiled it with water, flour, butter and salt, and ate the pottage. The legend which tells the origin of the tea-plant is rather poetical: "A drowsy hermit, after long wrestling with sleep, cut off his traitorous eyelids and cast them on the ground. From them sprang a shrub whose leaves, shaped like eyelids, and bordered with a fringe of lashes, possessed the power of warding off sleep. This was in the third century, and the shrub is now called tea."

The Pope a Mason.—The Pope having lately been making war on the Masons, these last have taken cruel revenge. They publish the minutes of a lodge in Rome, containing the initiation of P. Jean Mustai Ferrati, better known as present as Pius IX. This document is accompanied by a photograph, representing the successor of the Apostles robed in Masonic insignia. As Pope, he has his eternal safety; but as a mason, he is condemned to the infernal regions. Poor Pius Nono, what a vexatious adventure!

Oregon is building six railroads.
Dan Rice, the clown, has turned editor. Sugar cane seed is made into flour in Texas.
A cargo of coolies has arrived at Galveston.
London churches are introducing full orchestras.
The London police have been armed with cutlasses.
The Czar is the best sovereign horseman in Europe.
There are fifty private telegraphs in New York city.
California has gained 40,000 by immigration this year.
Victor Hugo's eldest son rivals his father in gray hairs.
Louisville is the great inland tobacco market of the country.
Eugenie is giving aid and comfort to high tortoise shell combs.
Thad. Stevens and James Buchanan are buried in the same enclosure.
The Yale Sophomores have forbidden the Freshman to wear the Alpine hats.
Oyster sociables are among the evangelizing agencies of the Chicago churches.
Only 26 hours' staging now between the Pacific Rail Road and Salt Lake City.
Bogus detectives have been doing a heavy black-mailing business in New York.

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It has been well said that a sneak is always a coward. He would be a thief, but he fears the law. He would commit the most atrocious crimes, but he fears the bullet, Lynch law, or the gallows. A sneak is also a liar; if he could not lie, the sneak would die of inanition. He does not lie boldly, like a man—for, to give the sneak his due, he is somewhat lacking in brassiness of face—but in a mean, equivocal, subterfuging, *sneaky* fashion.

As Bishop Berkeley has said of knaves, so we may say of sneaks—every sneak is a thorough sneak, and a thorough sneak is a sneak throughout.

We should say more of sneaks, but we lack words to do them justice. The one term "sneak" condenses their whole character into a nutshell. Rack the vocabulary, and you can find nothing else half so descriptive. A sneak, in short, is nothing but a sneak, and that is all you can make of the thing.

"Root hog or die," is now rendered in polite society as follows:
"Penetrate the subsoil, porcine friend, or expect an early obituary notice of your untimely demise."

A naughty little boy, being told by his mother that God would not forgive him if he did a certain act, replied: Yes he would—God likes to forgive little boys—that is what he is for.

THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

This paper has a larger circulation than any other paper in Fairmount County, and is the only paper in the county, which is printed entirely at home.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16, 1868.

Old "Pointers" Getting Sick.

The construction of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad is also delayed by this point policy. The company desire to build their road to connect with the Valley road at Mankato while they are compelled by law to build to St. Peter. The company have waited sometime for the necessary legislation allowing them to build the road where their interest seems to demand, and the people, in the mean time, have carried their wheat to market and have paid huge transportation bills on every article of merchandise that their necessities have compelled them to use.

It seems to us that it is not about time to let the railroad companies alone, and allow them to build their roads where capital and the law of the country seems to dictate, rather than for the benefit of certain one horse towns.—*Marion County Atlas.*

That is just the talk, and comes from the right quarter. Fairmount has felt it for her interest, therefore, to connect her influence with that of Blue Earth City, until she sees that it is even now almost too late. The policy of points in railroad enterprises have damaged the general interest of this State very materially. The general government has adopted a very liberal policy for the benefit of the new State, in helping to facilitate and push forward railroads. But this suicidal policy that such grants shall be turned in zigzag directions and over impassable and expensive routes to reach certain town lot speculators, must come to an end. What the people want is the road. One year's delay is fatal to the hopes of many a one who is, and has been struggling in poverty, awaiting the advent of the Iron-Horse to carry away what he has not the ability to carry.

There should be a general law enacted this winter, allowing all Land Grant Railroads to run anywhere within the limits of the grant; and added to that, said roads should be obliged to build in much shorter time. Let the roads go as they please, but double their distance.

There is not a road in the State that has a grant from Government but can build forty or fifty miles of road yearly. This old policy of ten miles a year comes from the mountainous districts, and is not adapted to this level prairie country.

Let our Legislature be petitioned to insist on more speed and less clogs. Be liberal to the companies, but insist on speed, regularity, and security.

The time has come when points and pointers must stand aside. To be sure, "pointers" were elected in this Senatorial District, but the question was run with the side issue that Wakefield should succeed in passing his famous Homestead Bill of last winter; and, in addition, they scared the people into the belief that the S. M. Railroad would sell out and run up to the St. Peter road and stop. Here the question left to the people were, points or no points, points would be nowhere.

Reception of the Message.
THE SCENE IN THE SENATE.
When the message was interrupted by Mr. Conness, the scene was novel. Everybody was taken by surprise. Such a proceeding was never known before as the refusal to listen to the message of the President of the United States of America, and at first a decided majority of the Senators opposed such severe treatment.

Mr. Garrett Davis said the motion was most extraordinary.

"Yes," responded Mr. Conness, "and the message is most extraordinary—such a one as no other President ever sent to Congress." Still warming up he said it was a tirade of abuse, an indecent attack upon Congress, and a tissue of malignant falsehood.

All the Senators spoke as severely. Pending the debate an adjournment carried.

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The House took the reading of the message more quietly. Very little attention was paid to the reading.

After it was finished Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, arose and spoke of the message with great bitterness, for which Mr. Fernando Wood called him to order.

The Speaker ruled that any member had a right to speak as he pleased, so long as he kept within bounds of decorum.

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In response to a toast to "Our guest, the General of the Army and the President elect," the General, who was received with loud and long continued applause, replied:

GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION LEAGUE:—It is with entire regret that I find myself unable to respond in appropriate language to the warmth of feeling with which this toast has been received. You all know how unaccustomed I am to public speaking [heartily laughter and applause]; how undesirable a talent I think it is to possess; how little good it generally does [renewed laughter and cheers]; and how desirous I am to see more of our public men follow the good example which I believe in this particular, if in no other, I have set them.

[Tremendous applause.] I must, however, express my acknowledgments to the Union League, of this city, as well as the Union Leagues of other cities, for the great benefits they conferred on the government during the rebellion through which we have passed. I wish to acknowledge their liberality toward myself and toward the soldiers serving against the rebellion, and to thank them for it.

General Grant's speech was followed by uproarious applause, which continued several minutes.

"Andy" Hines—"Brick."

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Here is a gem from Daniel Drew's Erie statement, under oath: "Gould and Fish have recently been engaged in locking up money; they told me so; they wanted me to join them in locking up money, and I did, to the extent of \$1,000,000, and refused to lock up any more; I had originally agreed to lock up \$4,000,000, but when money became very tight I deemed it prudent to decline to go any farther, and unlocked my million; the object in locking up is to make money scarce; they had money enough of the Erie Railway Company to lock up to make money scarce and affect the stock market—to make stocks fall, because people couldn't get the money to carry them; they sent, I have understood, three millions to Canada, to a bank there."

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The latest accounts of Weston is to the effect that he has injured one of his feet, and has therefore given up the idea of a walk to St. Paul.

The friends of Miss Alice Cary deny with indignation the inference from her "Lines to an Early Swallow" that she habitually takes a matin cocktail.

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The defendant's counsel gave notice of motion for a new trial.

Engagement of Hon. X. A. Willard by the Western Rural.

In addition to numerous important specialities a part of which we have heretofore announced, which are to render the forthcoming volume of the *WESTERN RURAL*, for 1869, of unusual practical value to the readers, we now take great satisfaction in announcing the signing of a Department devoted to Dairy' subjects, in which Hon. X. A. Willard of Little Falls, N. Y., will be the leading writer, not only furnishing regular weekly articles, but answering inquiries through the column in regard to the selection and management of milk cows, and the manufacture of cheese and butter, including the factory system, which is now developing one of the greatest producing interests of the country.

Mr. Willard is not only a practical dairyman, but is an able and polished writer. His own experiments and his very extensive observations both in this country and in Europe—where he has been visited as the official representative of the American Dairyman's Association—have made him the recognized American authority on all subjects connected with the Dairy interest.

American Dairying is believed to represent a capital of more than \$700,000,000; the direct product of 1867 is estimated at 200,000,000 of pounds. The fact that nearly one-half this amount was produced in the State of New York is not at all creditable to the farmers of the Western States, living, as many of them do, in grazing regions equal to any in the world.—*Western Rural*, Dec. 8.

In addition to the foregoing "great card" which the *Western Rural* has put forth for 1869, the publisher has announced the enlargement of the paper, on Jan. 1st., to forty-eight columns, with numerous additions to its able corps of editors and contributors, and several new departments. Inquiries will be answered by Prof. MURRAY, of the "Veterinary" department, relating to the ailments of domestic animals of all kinds, as heretofore, without charge. Many prominent practical writers are engaged to write on special subjects of great importance to the West at the present time.

The *Western Rural* is also an excellent paper for families, giving stories, sketches and general reading, a valuable department of domestic economy, and many interesting stories for the young.

The terms of the *Western Rural* are \$2.50 per year—four copies one year, \$8.00. It is sent free for the remainder of 1868 to subscribers for 1869. Specimen copies of paper, with lists of the premiums given for clubs of all sizes, (and of premiums to subscribers who pay the single price,) sent free. Address—H. N. F. LEWIS, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

About twenty-seven millions of dollars in gold will be paid out of the Treasury on the first of next month, to the semi-annual installment of interest. This will leave seventy millions in the Treasury, and twenty-three millions more of gold certificates.

The Sultan of Turkey has about nine hundred wives, but only three are his favorites, each of them of remarkable beauty. Their names are: "Dounel," the New Pearl; "Haimari Dil," the Excellent Heart; and "Eda Dil," the Elegance of the Heart.

Colfax came near a disappointment about his wedding, by missing the train at Cleveland. He telegraphed to Girard for the Pittsburgh train to wait till he could reach it, and it did. If it had gone on, the bride would have been Wade, and Colfax would have been found wanting.

During Payson's last illness, a friend coming into his room, remarked familiarly, "Well, I am sorry to see you lying here on your back." "Do you not know?" said Dr. P., smiling. "No," was the answer. "In order that we may look upward."

Some of Gen. Grant's friends undertook to play a little joke on him recently, by stating that a number of prominent politicians had expressed their decided opinion that he would turn out the worst President the country ever had.

The General, not perceiving the point, quietly responded: "Indeed, who were they?"

A Southerner is now in Boston, who has invented a machine for reducing the cane of the Florida canebreakers to fiber, and this fiber he thinks can be delivered in Boston, at two cents a pound. It is claimed to be equal to cotton rags for the making of paper, and superior to Manila hemp for the manufacture of cordage.

The Seymour Express Robbers were visited in the jail at New Albany, by a party of "Regulators" last Saturday morning, and hung. So we shall hear no more about Frank, William and Simon Reno, and Chas. Anderson. The vigilantes came from Seymour, Ind., in a car by themselves attached to the regular train. From the jail to the train armed men stood guard to prevent any alarm being given.

State News.
The editor of the Rochester Post has been presented with a beautiful rose wood portable writing desk.

From the Record we learn that the freight received at Mankato by the Minnesota Valley Railroad during the last month, amounted to 1,660,232 pounds, and that the freight forwarded was 775,800 pounds. The sales of tickets for the same month at Mankato reached the sum of \$980.85.

Isaac Marks, of Mankato, has sold his entire stock of goods to Asa White.

Fairbanks and Austin are to have National Banks soon.

The remarkable case of N. Stevens, against Miller, Kinney and others, was before the District Court in Mankato last week, and the jury returned the following verdict:

We, the jury, find for the plaintiff, Wm. H. Day, and Newton Day, and assess his damages at \$150; and as against Thos. Henry Day, James Miller and Jesse Thomas, we find no cause of action.

The defendant's counsel gave notice of motion for a new trial.

AGENTS WANTED.

\$75 to \$200 per Month!!!
Or a Commission from which twice that amount can be made by selling the

LATEST IMPROVED Common Sewing Machine, Price \$18. For Circulars and Terms address C. H. W. BIER & CO., 820 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. 268m3

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.
New Volume begins January, 1869.

Being the Twenty-sixth Year of the Existence of the Work.

It is composed exclusively of the choicest articles that can be culled from the whole field of Foreign Periodical Literature. Its Biographical, Scientific, and Miscellaneous articles are written by authors whose fame is coextensive with contemporary thought—and it claims to present to its readers more matter of present interest and permanent value than can be found anywhere within the same compass.

In the December number were given the opening chapters of a new novel, *His Name He Was Henry*, by ANTHONY TROLLOPE. This department of the magazine will hereafter receive special attention, and a series of novels will be presented by authors of established and scholarly reputation.

The following are some of the principal works from which our selections are made: Revue des Deux Mondes, London Society, North British Review, Popular Scientific Review, Cornhill Magazine, Fraser's Magazine, Westminster Review, Leisure Hour, Chambers's Journal, Art Journal, Contemporary Review, Dublin University, and Habana.

EMBELLISHMENTS.
Each number contains one or more FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS, portraits of eminent men, or illustrative of important historic events.

Subscriptions commence in January and July. Subscriptions can commence with any number. Terms, \$5 per year; Single Copies, 45 cts.; Two Copies, \$3; Five Copies, \$20.

The trade, clergymen, teachers, and clubs supplied on favorable terms, and canvassers wanted in all parts of the country, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. (SEND FOR CIRCULAR LIST.) Address: B. R. PELTON, 105 Fulton Street, N. Y.

CHUBB & HOWELL,

FAIRMONT, - MINNESOTA,

Dealers in

DRUGS,

BOOKS,

Fancy Groceries,

TOBACCO,

CIGARS,

Patent Medicines,

PAINTS

AND OILS,

Lamps, &c., &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

THE BEST LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES

ONLY.

LOOK IN!

Fairmont: Nov. 15th, 1868, 264tf

CHAS. HEILBORN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE

of every variety.

Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand

WARE-HOUSE CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND

ST. MANKATO MINN. 21y1

NORTHWESTERN

MUTUAL

Life Insurance

COMPANY.

Assets, \$400,000

Memberships 25,000

THE great advantage of Life Insurance is too well known to need argument.

This Company has paid in losses in this State during the last six years over \$100,000, and the money always comes just at a time when most needed to relieve the immediate necessities of a family just robbed by death of the household head, and in many cases saves what he has worked a life time to accumulate, by preventing the sacrifice of property in order to raise money to relieve the necessities of survivors. It is always paid to the widow and orphans. No man can neglect his family in this respect. 60, therefore, AT ONCE, to Mr. A. C. DUNN, of Winnebago City, or to GEORGE B. KINGSLEY, of Blue Earth City, and make application for a Policy. It costs but little, and is the safest of any earthly investment. It protects your family while they need protection, and in old age you can draw the money yourself; so that if poor, it will make you comfortable much other resources fail.

We have three thousand policy holders in Minnesota—more insurance than all other companies combined, and the reduced premiums, the large dividends, the prompt payment of losses, the returning in wise and judicious loans the money taken for premiums to the families from whence it is taken, the equitable return of premiums on surrendered policies, are the strongest arguments in favor of the "Northwestern."

The low rate of mortality and high rates of interest will eventually enable the Company to make larger dividends than are declared by Eastern Companies.

A. C. DENN, Agent, Winnebago City, Wisnosa.

F. E. SHANDREW, State Agent, Winnosa.

D. WEHRLE, Watchmaker and Jeweler,

HAS received his complete stock of American and Imported Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. Repairing warranted as represented.

FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CLIFTON HOUSE, Mankato, - Minnesota. 255y1

NEW GOODS,

And Bought at

LOW PRICES

And will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

Our Stock in part consists of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

PROVISIONS, &c.,

in fact everything usually kept in a country store.

Persons coming to Fairmount will please call and examine our Goods and learn our prices. No charge for showing our Goods.

BIRD & BURDICK, Fairmont, Oct. 28th, 1867. 109tf

SALOON!

GEORGE E. NELSON, Proprietor.

Liquors of all kinds, Cream

Also Lager Beer, constantly on hand.

Oysters, Lobsters, Peaches,

Blackberries, Raspberries, and CANNED FRUITS of all kinds.

Plain and Fancy Candies, and

Nuts from every clime.

Winnebago City, Feb. 27, 1867. 264t 18

WAGON & BLACKSMITH

S H O P!

Good Material Constantly on Hand.

Wagons and Carriages Made to Order.

Blacksmithing, Shoeing, repairing, &c., done on Short Notice.

The undersigned still occupy the shop near the Steam Mill, and would respectfully announce that they are now prepared to manufacture both

ROD & MOLD-BOARD

Breaking Plows.

Having secured the services of FIRST CLASS workmen, we are able to offer the best quality of work, both Manufacturing and Repairing. Jobbing, Horse & Ox Shoeing, &c. in the best manner. Thankful for past favors, we would solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

WHEELER & RICH.

2601tf

Lumber, Lumber, Lumber.

McMAHILL & BEEBE

Have just opened an extensive Lumber Yard in MANKATO,

and will not be undersold.

Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call on us before buying.

Office at Beebe's Photograph Rooms, Mankato, Oct. 7th, 1868. 258

NEW FIRM.

New Goods.

WELCH AND WALLACE,

Dealers in

Stoves, Tin

AND SHEET IRON WARE,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

SHELF AND HEAVY

HARDWARE.

SASH, GLASS and PUTTY.

Manufacturers of

EAVE TROUGHES, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of

TIN WARE.

A fine assortment of

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Grind-Stones and Hangings,

Breaking and Crossing

PLOWS,

Fence-Wire, &c., &c.

J. H. Welch, Wm. Wallace, Chas. Wallace,

April 7th, 1868.

CHARLES SCHILDKNIGHT & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CIGARS, TOBACCOES,

PIPES, SNUFFS, &c.

Mankato, - Minnesota.

255m6

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Dr. CHAILLE describes the costume of the Court of King Diopie in the following manner: "The King wore a dress coat—and nothing else; his first minister wore a shirt without sleeves—and nothing else; his second minister wore a necktie—and nothing else; the third was adorned with a hat—and nothing else; but the Queen varied the fashion by wearing an umbrella—and nothing else."

Engagement of Hon. X. A. Willard by the Western Rural.

In addition to numerous important specialities, a part of which we have heretofore announced, which are to render the forthcoming volume of the *Western Rural*, for 1899, of unusual practical value to the readers, we now take great satisfaction in announcing the opening of a Department devoted to Dairy subjects, in which Hon. X. A. Willard of Little Falls, N. Y., will be the leading writer, not only furnishing regular weekly articles, but answering inquiries through the column in regard to the selection and management of milk cows, and the manufacture of cheese and butter, including the latest practical interests of the country.

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American Dairying is believed to represent a capital of more than \$700,000,000; the cheese product of 1897 is estimated at 200,000,000 of pounds. The fact that nearly one-half this amount was produced in the State of New York is not at all creditable to the farmers of the Western States, living, as many of them do, in great regions almost entirely devoid of dairy interest, and permanent value than can be found anywhere within the same compass.

In the December number were given the opening chapters of a new work, *The Rural Life*, by ARTHUR T. TROLLOPE. This department of the magazine will hereafter receive special attention, and a series of novels will be presented by authors of established and scholarly reputation.

The following are some of the principal works from which our selections are made: London Quarterly, British Quarterly, North British Review, Popular Science Review, Saturday Review, Westminster Review, Chambers's Journal, Art Journal, Contemporary Review, All the Year Round.

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President's Message.

Delivered Wednesday P. M. Dec. 9

Patron Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Upon the reassembling of Congress it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the State of the Union, and its disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction.

THE OPPOSITE RECONSTRUCTION. It may be safely assumed as an axiom in the government of the States, that the greatest wrongs inflicted upon a people, are caused by unjust and arbitrary legislation, and by the unrelenting duress of despotic rule; and the timely repeal of injurious and oppressive measures is the greatest good that can be conferred upon a nation.

The Legislature of the ruler who has the wisdom and prudence to retract his steps when convinced of error, will sooner or later be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of an intelligent and patriotic people. Our own history, although only a few years old, affords abundant proof that most, if not all of our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. The most striking illustrations of this fact are furnished by the enactments of the past three years upon the question of reconstruction. After a fair trial they have substantially failed, and have proved pernicious in the greatest degree. There seems to be no question but that they should be stricken from the statute books. The Constitution guarantees a Republican form of government in the States which have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding general.

SOLIDITY FOR THE CONSTITUTION. Although the Constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are excluded from the House, and contrary to the expression of that instrument were denied participation in the recent election for President and Vice President of the United States.

The attempt to place the whole population under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed the kindly relations that had previously existed between them, and also has engendered feelings of animosity which is leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed; has prevented the co-operation between the two races which is so essential to the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States.

Nor have the inhabitants of those States alone suffered from the disturbed condition of affairs, growing out of the Congressional enactments. The entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again involve the peace of the nation, by the derangement of business and labor, and the consequent want of proper security for property throughout that portion of the country.

The Federal Constitution, the *Magna Charta* of American rights, under whose wise and salutary provisions we have successfully conducted all our foreign and domestic affairs, sustained ourselves in peace and in war, and became a great nation among the powers of the earth, must assuredly now be adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the civil war, waged alone for its vindication.

This great fact is made most manifest by the condition of the country. When Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, civil strife had ceased, the spirit of rebellion had spent its entire force; in the Southern States the people had returned to national life, and throughout the whole country a healthy reaction in public sentiment had taken place.

By the application of the simple yet effective provisions of the constitution, the Executive department with the voluntary aid of States had brought the work of restoration as near completion as was in the scope of its authority, and the nation was encouraged by the prospect of an early and satisfactory adjustment of all its difficulties. Congress, however, interfered, and refusing to permit the work so nearly completed, declined to admit members from the States; adopted a series of measures which arrested the progress of restoration, and after three years of agitation and strife has left the country farther from the attainment of national and federal feeling than at the inception of the congressional plan of reconstruction.

It needs no argument to show that legislation which has produced such consequences should be abandoned, and the use made to conform to the genuine principles of a republican government.

Under the influence of party passion and sectional prejudice, other acts have been passed unwarranted by the constitution.

CONGRESS HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE FAMILIAR with my views respecting the Tenure of Office Bill. Experience has proved that its repeal is demanded by the best interests of the country, and while it remains in force the President cannot enjoy the rigid accountability of public officers so essential to honest and efficient execution of the laws. Its revocation would enable the executive department to exercise the power of appointment and removal, in accordance with the original design of the federal constitution.

LIMITATION OF THE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT. The act of March 2d, 1868, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes, contain provisions which interfere with the President's constitutional functions as Commander-in-Chief of the army. These provisions should be at once annulled, for while the first might in times of great emergency, seriously embarrass the Executive in efforts to employ and direct the common strength of the nation for its protection and preservation, the other is contrary to the express declaration of the Constitution that "a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state the right of a people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be accepted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the government and an indication that hereafter the Constitution is to be made the nation's safe and unerring guide. They can be productive of no permanent benefit to the country, and should not be permitted to stand as so many monuments of the deficient wisdom which has characterized our recent legislation.

NATIONAL FINANCES. The condition of our finances demands the early and earnest consideration of Congress. Compared with the growth of our population, the public expenditures have reached an

amount unprecedented in our history. The population of the United States in 1790, was nearly four millions of people; increasing each decade about 33 per cent., it reached in 1860 to 31,000,000, an increase of 700 per cent. on the population of 1790. In 1860 it is estimated that it will reach 38,000,000, or an increase of 868 per cent. in 70 years.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES. The annual expenditure of the Federal Government in 1791, was \$4,200,000; in 1820, \$18,200,000; in 1850, \$84,000,000; in 1860, \$62,000,000; in 1865, nearly \$1,300,000,000; and in 1869, it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report, that it will be \$300,000,000.

COMPARATIVE DISBURSEMENTS. By comparing the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated, with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase of expenditure, since the beginning of the government, has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per centum, while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per centum.

Statistics show that in 1791 the annual expenses of the government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-three millions; while in 1860, the year of peace three years after the war, the population was about thirty-three hundred and seventy-two millions, an increase of four hundred and eighty-nine per centum; while the increase of population was only twenty-one per centum for the same period. Statistics also show that in 1791 the annual expenses, compared with the population, were little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860 but two dollars per capita; while in 1869 they will reach the extraordinary sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita. It will be observed that all of these statements are of disbursements of peace periods.

It may therefore be of interest to compare expenditures of the three war periods, the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war, and the war of rebellion. In 1814 the annual expenses incident to the war of 1812, reached at their highest amount about thirty-one millions, while our population slightly exceeded eight millions. Showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents per capita.

In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico reached \$65,000,000, and the population was about 21,000,000, giving only \$2.60 per capita for the war expenses in that year. In 1865 the expenditures called for by the war reached the vast amount of \$1,292,000,000, which, compared with a population of 34,000,000, gives \$38.20 per capita. From the 4th day of March, 1789, to the 30th of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of government were \$1,700,000,000. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico, and were involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes; Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of \$15,000,000; Florida was ceded to us by Spain for the sum of \$5,000,000; California was acquired from Mexico at \$15,000,000, and the Territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of \$10,000,000.

Early in 1861 the war of rebellion commenced, and from the 1st of July of that year to the 30th of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the government have successively been \$200,000,000; \$230,000,000; \$246,000,000; and \$263,000,000. Adding to these amounts \$372,000,000, estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of \$1,500,000,000 during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, and which had traced the extraordinary expenditures already named.

RETRIBUTION NECESSARY. These startling facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Expenses which were incurred during the war will not be endured now that profound peace prevails.

The receipts from internal revenue and customs have during the past few years gradually diminished, and the continuance of needless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make inevitable an increase of taxes already too enormous, and in many respects obnoxious on account of their inequitable character.

One hundred millions are annually expended for a military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both necessary and unconstitutional. One hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt. An army of tax gatherers impoverishes the nation, and public agents pledged by Congress beyond the control of the Executive divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money which they collect from the people in the name of the Government.

Judicious legislation and prudent economy can only remedy defects, and avert evils which if suffered to exist can not fail to diminish confidence in public councils, and weaken the attachment and respect of the people toward their political institutions.

Without proper care the small balance that it is estimated will remain in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year will not be realized, and additional millions will be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. It is shown by the able and competent report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, were \$405,058,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were \$477,740,284, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$28,297,798.

It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1869, will be \$241,292,568, and the expenditures \$238,152,470, showing a small balance of \$3,240,398 in favor of the Government.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$227,000,000, and the expenditures to \$300,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$24,000,000.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS. It becomes proper, in this connection, to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and attained such colossal proportions. In 1790, when the Government commenced operations under the federal constitution, it was indebted with an indebtedness of \$75,000,000, created during the war of the revolution. This amount had been reduced to \$45,000,000, when in 1812 the war was declared against Great Britain. The three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligation, and at 1815 they had attained the sum of \$124,000,000.

Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the government to pay the entire amount of the debt within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the

great events of President Jackson's administration. After its redemption a large fund remained in the treasury, which was deposited for safe keeping with the several states, on condition that it should be returned when required by the public wants.

In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of sixty-four millions, and this was the amount owed in 1860 just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861 our civil war commenced, and each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, and when in the spring of 1865 the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the government had reached the immense sum of \$2,873,922,909.

The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the 1st day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to \$2,491,044,450; but at the same time his report exhibits an increase during the past year of \$56,625,102. The debt on the 1st day of November last is stated to be \$2,547,669,552.

It is estimated by the secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of eleven millions, making a total increase of nearly thirteen months of forty-six and a half millions.

REDUCTION OF THE DEBT. In my message to Congress of Dec. 4th, 1865 it was suggested that the policies should be devised, which, without oppressive taxation to the people, would at once begin to effect the reduction of the debt, and if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definite number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury foresees the original wisdom of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult must be its accomplishment.

We should follow the wise precedent established in 1789, and without further delay make provisions for the payment of our obligations, that at as early a period as may be practicable, the fruits of their labor should be enjoyed by our citizens rather than be withheld by a large portion of our securities, and American tax-payers are made to contribute large sums for their support.

Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury at \$50,000,000. Our foreign securities are interest upon bonds of our government, and American tax-payers are made to contribute large sums for their support.

THE IDEAL OF A DEBT. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent should be at all times discarded as involving taxation too heavy to be borne; and the payment once in every sixteen years, at the present rate of interest, of an amount equal to the original sum of the debt, is permitted to become permanent and increasing, will be finally gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in the affairs of the nation. The borrowers would become servants to the lenders—the lenders the masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to four millions of colored men; it will then be seen that we are totally irreconcilable with free institutions. The holders of these paper, by their own acts of usury and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved, and merely exchange slave owners for new task-masters in the shape of bond-holders and tax-gatherers.

Besides, permanent debts pertain to monarchical governments, and tend to monopolize perpetuities and chafe legislation against the people. Introduced into our republican system they would gradually, but surely sap its foundations, eventually subvert our governmental fabric and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy.

It is our sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our posterity the blessings of liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of the republic, and by our own acts we must be careful to avoid the dangers which threaten a free and independent people.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST. Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However they have varied up to the time and manner in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a great concurrence as to the propriety and justice of a reduction of the present rate of interest.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his report recommends five per cent. Congress in a bill passed prior to adjournment on the 27th of July last, agreed upon four and a half per cent. while by many three per cent. has been urged. It is an equally judicious return. The general impression as to the exorbitance of the existing rate of interest has led to inquiry in the public mind respecting the consideration of the government has actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount which it obtained was in real money three or four hundred per cent. less than the obligation which it issued.

It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant per centage for the use of the money borrowed, which has depreciated paper currency greatly below the value of coin.

WHAT THE BONDHOLDERS RECEIVE.

This fact is made apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the treasury, upon each dollar of their own government currency, six per cent. in gold, which is equal to nine per cent. in currency; that the bonds are then converted into capital for the national banks, upon which these institutions issue their circulation bearing six per cent. interest, and that they are exempt from taxation by the Government and States, and thereby enhanced two per cent. in the hands of the holders. We have thus an aggregate of seventeen per cent. which may be received upon each dollar by owners of Government securities.

A system that produces such results is justly regarded as favoring the few at the expense of the many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to the settlement of our indebtedness upon a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration and at the same time be just to the tax-payers of the nation. Our national credit should be sacredly observed, but in making provision for our creditors we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than the original investment, measured by the gold standard.

Upon this statement of facts, it would be just that 6 per cent. interest, now paid by the government, should be applied to the reduction of principal in semi-annual installments, which in sixteen years and six months, would pay the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would, at present rates, be equal to 9 per cent. in currency and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half times in a period less than 17 years. This, in connection with all other advantages from their investment, would afford to public creditors a lib-

eral compensation for the use of capital, one with which they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the lender that it is not well to be over-zealous in exacting from the borrower a rigid compliance with the letter of the bond.

If provision shall be made for the payment of the indebtedness of the government in the manner suggested, our nation will soon recover its wonted prosperity. Its interests will be secured, and there will be no more need of the large amount of capital invested in the securities of the government. It is now not merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes \$150,000,000, which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the nation.

Our commerce, which at one time successfully rivaled that of the great maritime powers, has rapidly diminished; industrial interests are in a depressed condition; the development of our inexhaustible resources is hindered, and the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till them. With the passage of each new life would be infused into the paralyzed frames of our people, and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry.

Our people need encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the rebellion and of injurious legislation, and it should be the aim of the government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from the burdens which impede their prosperity.

STY. If we cannot take the burden from their shoulders, we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them.

In referring to the condition of circulating mediums, I shall merely reiterate substantially that last portion of my annual message, which relates to that subject. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means, is a system upon which political economists have not agreed, nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrepressible laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistibly flow to those points where it is in greatest demand. The laws of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean, and indeed currency, like the tides has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world.

At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred million dollars; now the circulation of national bank notes and those known as legal tenders, is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country.

In view of these diverse opinions it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation. Probably not more than half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holders of its notes, and those of the National Banks, to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent.

A reduction of our paper circulating medium must necessarily follow; this, however, would depend on the law of supply and demand. It should be borne in mind that by making legal tender or bank notes equal coin or its equivalent, their present value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public consideration. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of our country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the war of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a reluctant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from what they themselves had experienced; hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the states from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts.

The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces, first, notes of the national banks which are made receivable for all duties to the government, excluding imports and by all its creditors, excepting the interest upon bonds and the securities themselves.

Second, legal tender notes issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens, and of all government dues, excepting imports.

Third, gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected is reserved for only one class of government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the national treasury.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who protect us on the land and sea; the pensioners upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in the service; the poor servants in the various departments of the government; the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops; or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its vessels of war, should, in payment of their just and hard-earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the government be paid in currency possessing uniform value. This can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we would remove a system which may, if it has not already, create a prejudice that may become deep rooted and wide spread and affect the moral credit of the nation. The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived from our currency statistics. The aggregate product of precious metals in the United States from 1850 to 1867 amounted to \$1,164,000,000, while for the same period the net exports of specie were \$741,000,000. This shows an excess of product over the net ex-

ports of \$423,000,000. There are in the treasury \$103,407,985 in coin. In circulation on the Pacific coast about \$40,000,000, and a few millions in National and other banks, in all less than \$160,000,000.

Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1845, and that produced since 1867, and we have no more than \$200,000,000 not accounted for by exportation and by the return of the treasury, and there are most probably remaining in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be the capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the productions of our rich and inexhaustible gold fields as may be sufficient for the purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect to return to a sound currency as long as the government issues irredeemable notes to fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper.

Notwithstanding a college by our Government, since 1847, of \$214,000,000, the people are new strangers to the currency which was designated for their uses and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals, bearing the national device, are seldom seen except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated currency is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become an article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement of the price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it will be economy to abolish the mint-house, saving the expense incident to these establishments and let our precious metals be exported in bulk.

THE TIME HAS COME, however, when the government and the national banks should be required to take efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for the resumption of specie payments. Let specie payments once be earnestly inaugurated by the government and banks, and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate the specie standard. Specie payments having been resumed by the government, all notes or bills of paper issued by either of a less denomination than twenty dollars, should be by law excluded from circulation, so the people may have the benefit of a gold and silver currency, which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry, every one desiring to preserve what he honestly possesses or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has an interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium; such a medium as is substantial, not liable to fluctuate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or down by speculations, but to be made stable and secure.

A disordered currency is the greatest of political evils. It undermines the virtue necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It was against industry, frugality and economy, and fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our wisest and best statesmen that of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deluges them with paper money. This is the most effectual invention to fertilize the man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny and oppression and excessive taxation bear lightly on the masses of the community compared with a fraudulent currency and robberies committed by depreciated paper.

Our own history has records for our instruction of enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency of the injustice and intolerable oppression on virtuous and well-disposed citizens of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or countenanced by the government.

It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, of expansions or contractions to accomplish the transfer of all precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconveniences, sacrifices and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior in his report, gives valuable information in reference to the interests confided to the supervision of his department, and reviews the operations of the land office, pension office and the Indian bureau.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, six millions, six hundred and fifty-five thousand and seven hundred acres of public lands were disposed of. The entire cash receipts of the general land office for the same period were \$1,222,745, being greater by \$294,883 than the amount realized from the same source during the previous year. The entries under the homestead law cover 2,238,923 acres, nearly or quite one fourth of which were taken under the act of 1865, which applies only to the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

PENSION BUREAU.

On the 30th of June, 1868, 169,643 names were down on the pension rolls, and during the year ending on that day the total amount paid for pensions, including the expense of disbursement, was \$5,251,625 greater than that expended for the like purpose during the preceding year.

PATENT OFFICE.

During the year ending the 30th of September last, the expenses of the Patent Office exceeded the receipts by \$171, and including re-issues and designs 14,153 patents were issued.

INDIANS.

Treaties with various Indian tribes have been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate for their constitutional action. I cordially sanction the sections which provide for reserving lands for various tribes, where they may be encouraged to abandon their nomadic habits and engage in agricultural and industrial pursuits. This system inaugurated many years ago has met with signal success when it has been pursued in good faith and becoming liberality by the United States. The necessity of extending it as far as practicable in our relation with the Aboriginal population, is greater now than at any preceding year. While it furnishes substance and instruction to the Indians, and guarantees undisturbed enjoyment of their rights, we should habitually insist on a faithful observance of their agreement to remain in their respective reservations. This is the only mode by which collisions with the tribes and with the whites can be avoided, and the safety of our frontier settlement secured.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The companies constructing the railway

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

WHOLE NO. 269.

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THE FREE HOMESTEAD.

This paper has a larger circulation than any other paper in Faribault County, and is the only paper in the county, which is printed entirely at home.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23, 1893.

RAILROAD!

Faribault County and Winnebago City to have a Railroad within two years if the People desire it.

Important Proposition from the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company.

The golden opportunity is never offered twice; seize it now! When fortune smiles and duty points the way;—Nor shrink aside to leave the specter Fear;—Nor pause though Pleasure beckons from her bower;—But bravely bearth onward to the goal.

For long years have the people of Faribault County anxiously waited the coming of a railroad. Satisfied that it would make its appearance sometime, bright hopes of its coming quickly have now made glad the countenances, and anon, dark forebodings that the day of its arrival was very far in the future, have given to toil an anxiety ill in accordance with the pleasure man should derive from labor, and sadly out of tune with any measure of settled enjoyment. But that *sometime* is now known. It means 1870, if the people will it. All doubts may now be vanished, if those for whom the gift is intended will vote a slight assistance to the givers, and the farmers of this county may tear down and build greater, plow deeper and raise more grain, knowing almost to a day when their market will be at home. Only a fraction of the money expended by you, and you, in marketing farm products and importing building materials, is required; to say nothing of the benefits derived from the rise of land, the increased home value of all produce, the reduced value of goods, and the contentment and solid comfort of once more living in America.

But everyone knows the value of a railroad to the country and to the individual. Without money and without price, Faribault County may reasonably expect the Southern Minnesota Railroad in five or six years, *provided no financial crash like that of 1857 occurs*, in which case it would be utterly impossible for any company in the Union to devise a scheme whereby money could be obtained for the construction of a road.

Now however, the Southern Minnesota Company agree to skip the *fifty miles* between Lanesboro and Austin, and commencing at or near Austin, to give us the road within **TWO YEARS**, if the towns around will vote their apportionment to aid the Company in its construction. Three years at least will thus be saved, with all its burdens of a market thirty or sixty miles distant, and all for the payment, when the road is completed, and not till then, of a small fraction of the money each farmer must of necessity expend without the road, and a smaller fraction of the profit the road would be to him in the one item of the increased value of his land. Thus there is a double profit in voting for this tax. One is saved, the other is made.

Indeed, when the proposition is considered solely in the light of dollars and cents, it seems to us that the immigration induced by the road will more than pay the extra tax, so that the present tax payers of this county will in reality have less to pay in two, or ten years, than they would without the railroad. In proof that this immigration will be no small affair, we make the following extracts, showing the growth of Kasson and Waseca, on the Winona and St. Peter Railroad:

The first building erected in Kasson was in 1855. The cost of buildings in 1865 is \$93,550, and general merchandise sold amounts to \$296,500.—*Kasson Republican*.

A little over a year ago Waseca was not. The ground on which the town is built was covered with wheat. Now it numbers over 600 inhabitants. Contains more stores, we think, than our own town.—*St. Charles Herald*.

If the people do not vote this aid, the Company will not skip the fifty miles

between Lanesboro and Austin, because, without something to indemnify them, they will not incur the expense of two sets of workmen and buildings.

We believe the proposition will be accepted in every town named, and the time of the coming of the road made sure. In Winnebago and Verona the dissenting voices will be few.

PROPOSITION OF MR. THOMPSON.

WINNEBAGO CITY, Dec. 19th, 1868.

I propose, in the name of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, to build and put in working operation the Southern Minnesota Railroad from some point on the Minnesota Central to the village of Winnebago City in Faribault County, Minn., on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1871, on the following conditions, to wit: "That the towns of Freeborn County shall vote their promised aid, and that the following towns in Faribault County shall vote and certify to the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company the following amount of Bonds of the respective towns, payable in ten years, with seven per cent. annual interest, the Bonds not to be delivered and the interest not to commence until the said completed road shall reach the town or some point as far west as the eastern line of the town voting the aid, if the road shall be done by the time above specified.

I further agree to accept said Bonds to run any term not exceeding twenty years, provided an act of the Legislature be passed to make the same legal as regards such extension of time.

Cobb,	\$15,000
Walnut Lake,	15,000
Foster,	15,000
Minneapolis Lake,	15,000
Barber,	15,000
Prescott,	15,000
Winnebago City,	25,000
Secley and Kiesters,	15,000
Dumlar,	15,000
Laura,	15,000
Guthrie,	15,000
Verona,	15,000
Brush Creek,	15,000

CLARK W. THOMPSON, General Manager Southern Minnesota Railroad.

Reasons for Aiding the Railroad Co.

The proposition of the General Superintendent of the Southern Minnesota Railroad to jump over from Lanesboro and commence at Austin and finish up to this town in two years, is received here with enthusiasm.

In the first place it is something positive; we know when we shall have a railroad, and can arrange our business accordingly. The farmer can break up his prairie immediately, with the fact before him that in one or two years his market is at his door. So with tradesmen of all kinds and classes. It is a certainty and lasts forever.

There is no telling when we may get the road if these proposals are rejected. The company cannot afford to build new shops, new cars, engines, and employ double sets of workmen, for nothing; and what they ask of us is only a partial remuneration for the extra expense thereby incurred.

Suppose they go on from Lanesboro and we reject the proposition? They cannot build more than twenty miles next year, and use their best endeavors; and with good times and good luck, they might arrive at Austin in two years, just where they offer to begin next spring.

It is a good time now to build railroads. Two years from this time disaster in finances, or depreciations in earnings of roads, or some one of numerous reactions might set in and delay the road for a term of years.

The advantages to all the people by having a surety, will doubly repay. Let the man who has carted even one load of wheat to market this year, say if he is not willing to give a railroad five dollars to perform that little labor; and how much more would that willingness be increased if he had ten loads of wheat to take to market.

Take your pen and paper gentleman, and make a business transaction of this proposition in all its various shapes and forms, and if you don't come out one hundred per cent. the winner to accept the proposition, then we have not studied Dabot to any advantage. Besides, it settles this political strife and bickering from year to year. The certainty of our success, and the speed of our success, and the *eternity* of success, induces us to jump at the chance.

Business.

Mr. Thompson, General Superintendent of the S. M. Railroad, has been here. He proposes to commence at Austin, on the Central Road, in the spring, and run said S. M. R. R. into this county next fall, and to this town

inside of two years, if we wish it.

On Saturday there was quite an attendance of people from Verona, Prescott, and Guthrie, here, and every one said to Mr. Thompson, "we accept your proposal, bring on your road;" and we feel safe in saying to the people of these United States that we are coming among you. We have frontiered it long enough! Chicago, Washington, and New York on the other end, and we on this end.

Correspondence of the Freeborn County Standard.

Ma. Editor:—I hand you the proposition of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, offering to build their road into and through this county immediately.

In doing so, I wish to state that, not having heretofore been a special advocate of aiding railroads in such a manner, I think this proposition is a fair one for the people, for the following reasons: We get a railroad through the county at once.

We do not pay anything until we have the road in full operation. There is no chance for fraud upon us, as we issue no obligations until the cars are running in our midst.

The road will be central and accommodate everybody—the Company proposing to put four or five stations in the county.

We cannot tell how long we must wait for a railroad if this proposition is not accepted. This is a certainty, and will quickly and greatly add to the wealth of the county.

Should the various towns conclude to accept the proposition the Company wish to know it soon, as they must use this winter in getting out ties along the line of the road in this county.

Yours truly, X.

Something New! Splendid Entertainment!

The ladies of the Methodist church in Blue Earth City will give an *entertainment* for the benefit of a church enterprise, commencing Christmas eve. It will continue during the day and evening of Christmas, offering a fine opportunity of enjoying this "Old Time" holiday.

FESTIVAL.

The festival department will be open Christmas eve and during the day and evening of Christmas. The table will be furnished with the best of the many good; such as fresh oysters, turkeys, chickens, chicken pies, pies, cakes, &c. These will be served up at all hours, and in a manner to suit large or small, select or family parties.

Remember you can get your Christmas dinner cheaper and better, by calling on the ladies at their rooms, opposite the "People's Store," than at any other place, not excepting home; besides, you can labor, and very much increase the enjoyment of the hour, and also bestow a favor on a good cause.

FAIR.

The fair will be the second place of attraction. There will be various, curious, and numerous articles for sale. At the ladies' Fair is the place to buy your presents for children and friends Christmas eve.

IMMORTALS.

A fine lot of immortals will be for sale,—wreaths, garlands, bouquets,—received direct from Milwaukee.

FISH-POND.

There will be much amusement at the fish-pond. You will always have a bite. Successful fishing can be practiced by the novice as well as the old angler. You will get a Trout, a Pickerel, a Pike, a Bass, or—

CHINESE GODS.

This is the great attraction. We will exhibit several Chinese gods. We have seven gods; seven maps of gods, with books, and a very elegant necklace of curious work; all of which were received from China and India. Two of the gods are full size, or 5' and 6' feet high. You can have this rare privilege of seeing the gods which one-half the human race worship. These gods have never before, and I am assured never will be again permitted to leave the institution to which they belong. This is your only time; they will well repay the ride of ten or twenty miles. They will be on exhibition each evening and during the day on Christmas.

TABERNACLE.

This is postponed for want of material of which to make it. We will give at another time this very interesting representation of the first and ancient Temple.

The following are the committees appointed:

EXECUTIVE COM.

G. D. McArthur, D. B. Thurston, Wm. Dustin, A. Sorter, Wm. Smith, J. H. Sprout, and W. Carver.

COM. ON FESTIVAL.

James H. Pratt and Lady, W. J. C. Robertson, K. Heffron, Mr. Sherin.

Allen Shultis
Martin Shultis
Geo. Taylor
Allen Taylor
W. G. South
H. Sellen
Jacob Rose
W. A. Greenman
Gideon Wheeler
Mrs. Merrell
Mrs. Drake
Mrs. Mount
Mrs. Seeley, and
Mrs. Wheeler.

COM. ON FAIR.

Mrs. McArthur,
" Thurston,
" Carver,
" Hattie Pratt,
" Sorter,
" Sprout,
" Elida Pratt,
" Pelsey.

COM. ON IMMORTALS.

Mrs. Carver, Sprout, and McArthur.
COM. ON FISH-POND.
Miss Davidson, Mrs. Pelsey,
Hellen Robertson, Peter Mead,
" Gano, Elias Smith,
" Chaffee, Mr. Bishop,
" Stanton, Mr. Anderson,
" Young, Mr. Taylor,
" Alice Robertson, Miss Macy.

COM. ON SOLICITING.

Mrs. Sprout, Mrs. Heffron,
" McArthur, Miss Robertson,
Miss Young, " Franklin,
" McGinnis, " Morris,
" Miss Converse.

COM. ON CHINESE GODS.

Rev. W. Carver, Wm. Smith,
James H. Pratt.

COM. ON MUSIC.

Sam'l Schuler, Wm. Dustin,
Mr. Eastman, Mr. Tesky.
Treasurer, HARRISON PRATT.
Assistants,
Mr. Field, & Mr. Goodrich.

ATTENTION!

NOTICE is hereby given that all unsettled accounts due the subscriber, must be paid on or before the 10th day of January, 1894, or they will be left in the hands of E. H. Hutchinson, Esq. for collection.

SILAS RICHARDSON.
Winnebago City, Minn., Dec. 23, 1868.

ALVIN ENGLEBRECHT,
Shelbyville, --- Minnesota.

Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CROCKERY,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hardware,
DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Always on hand a FULL STOCK of Goods, which will be sold at the lowest MARKET prices.
The highest price will be paid for
Furs, Wheat, Barley, Oats and Corn,
in trade and for cash.

269m3

CHUBB & HOWELL,
FAIRMONT, - MINNESOTA.

Dealers in

DRUGS,

BOOKS,
Fancy Groceries,

TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
Patent Medicines.

PAINTS
AND OILS,
Lamps, &c., &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

THE BEST LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES

ONLY.

LOOK IN!

Fairmont Nov. 18th, 1868.

2611f

AGENTS WANTED.

\$75 to \$200 per Month!!!
Or a Commission from which twice that amount can be made by selling the

LATEST IMPROVED
Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, Price \$18.
For Circulars and Terms, address
C. E. WILSON & CO.,
320 3rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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WAGON & BLACKSMITH
SHOP!

Good Material Constantly on Hand.

Wagons and Carriages Made to Order.

Blacksmithing, Shoeing, repairing, &c., done on Short Notice.

The undersigned still occupy the shop near the Steam Mill, and would respectfully announce that they are now prepared to manufacture both

ROD & MOLD-BOARD
Breaking Plows.

Having secured the services of FIRST CLASS workmen, we are able to offer the best quality of work, both Manufacturing and Repairing. Jobbing, Horse & Ox Shown, &c. in the best manner. Thankful for past favors, we would solicit a continuance of the public patronage.

2611f WHEELER & RICH.

NEW GOODS,

And Bought at

LOW PRICES

And will be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

Our Stock in part consists of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

HAIRDWARE,

CROCKERY,

PROVISIONS, &c.,

in fact everything usually kept in a country store. Persons coming to Fairmount will please call and examine our Goods and learn our prices. No charge for showing our Goods.

Fairmount, Oct. 25th, 1867. 1091f
HARD & BURDICK.

SALOON!

GEORGE E. NELSON, Proprietor.

Liquors of all kinds, Cream Ale and Lager Beer, constantly on hand.

Oysters, Lobsters, Peaches, Blackberries, Raspberries, and various Fruits of all kinds.

Plain and Fancy Candies, and Nuts from every clime.

Winnebago City, Feb. 27, 1867. 141f

NORTHWESTERN

MUTUAL

Life Insurance

COMPANY.

Assets, \$1,000,000
Memberships, 25,000

THE great advantage of Life Insurance is too well known to need argument.

This Company has paid in losses in this State during the last six years about \$100,000, and the money always comes just at a time when most needed to relieve the immediate necessities of a family just robbed by death of the household head, and in many cases saves what he has worked a life time to accumulate, by preventing the sacrifice of property in order to raise money to relieve the necessities of survivors. It is always paid to the widow and orphans. No man can neglect his family in this respect. Oo, therefore, AT ONCE, to Mr. A. C. DUNN, of Winnebago City, or to GEORGE B. KINGSLEY, of Blue Earth City, and make application for any earthly investment. It protects your family while they need protection, and in old age you can draw the money yourself; so that if poor, it will make you comfortable when other resources fail.

We have three thousand policy holders in Minnesota—more insurance than all other companies combined, and the reduced premiums, the large dividends, the prompt payment of losses, the returning in wise and judicious loans the money taken for premiums to the localities from whence it is taken, the equitable return of premiums on surrendered policies, are the strongest arguments in favor of the "Northwestern."

The low rate of mortality and high rates of interest will eventually enable the Company to make larger dividends than are declared by Eastern Companies.

A. C. DUNN, Agent, Winnebago City.

F. E. SHANDREW, State Agent, Winona.

CHARLES SCHILDKNECHT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CIGARS, TOBACCOS,
PIPES, SNUFFS, &c.

Mankato, --- Minnesota.
265m6

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.

Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Syphilis, Gonorrhea or Venereal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from Self Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. THIS LECTURE WILL PROVE A BOON TO THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cts. Address the Publishers, CLAS J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, [2491]

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LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

New Volume begins January, 1894.

Being the Twenty-sixth Year of the Existence of the Work.

It is composed exclusively of the Choicest Articles that can be culled from the whole field of Foreign, Periodical Literature. Its Biographical, Scientific, and Miscellaneous Articles are written by authors whose fame is coextensive with contemporary thought—and it claims to present to its readers more matter of present interest and permanent value than can be found anywhere within the same compass.

In the December number were given the opening chapters of a new novel. Its Knew He was Right, by ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

This department of the magazine will hereafter receive special attention, and a series of novels will be presented by authors of established and scholarly reputation.

The following are some of the principal works from which our selections are made:

London Quarterly, British Quarterly, North British Review, Popular Scientific Review, Fraser's Magazine, Saturday Review, Westminster Review, Chambers's Journal, Art Journal, Contemporary Review, All the Year Round, Revue des Deux Mondes, London Society, Bentley's Miscellany, Cornhill Magazine, Leisure Hour, Temple Bar, London Review, Christian Society, Dublin University.

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The trade, clergymen, teachers, and clubs supplied on favorable terms, and customers wanted in all parts of the country, to whom liberal inducements will be offered. (SEND FOR PREMIUM LIST.)

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"REJUVENATOR" Restaurant and Saloon.

Opposite the COLLINS HOUSE, Winnebago City. Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Curacao, Old Cognac, and Habana. Fresh Oysters served in every style, and for sale by the Can or keg.

Gentlemen, I keep good Liquors. Winnebago City, Dec. 9, 1865. 2511f

F. F. HARLOW, INSURANCE AGENT.

Dealer in Real Estate & Land Warrants Will Buy and Sell Town & County

ORDEAL PAY TAXES, EXAMINE TITLES, &c.

Is also AGENT for the Phoenix Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

UNDERWRITERS, OF NEW YORK, AND FIRE AND MARINE, of St. Paul, Minn.

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D. WEHRLE, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

HAS received his complete stock of American and imported Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. Repairing warranted as represented.

FRONT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CLIFTON HOUSE, Mankato, --- Minnesota. 2551f

OUR WORK IS OUR BEST REFERENCE.

GO AND SEE IT!

I. A. NORWOOD'S

CONCRETE THIEF STREET AND PARK ROW, ST. PETER, MINN.

Monuments, and all kinds of Grave Stones—Furnishing Marble, &c. I warrant our work superior to any done in the State.

I. A. NORWOOD.

NEW FIRM.

New Goods.

WELCH AND WALLACE,

Dealers in

Stoves, Tin

AND SHEET IRON WARE,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

SHELF AND HEAVY

What an American Consul does, or may do.

An American consulate is a veritable Mirza's Hall, where human life, in its various phases, with its sharps and flats, its tragedy and comedy, passes in continuous though informal review. Lexically it is a commercial agency, but more; in an accommodated sense, it is a police-station, a criminal court, despatch office, bank of deposit, reading-room, post-office, a fine, a general depository, or sort of omnibus, where from time to time you may find everything, from a love letter to a Saratoga trunk, or from a sailor's tarpaulin to a lady's trousseau.

So, too, a consul is supposed to be a commercial agent, but in fact, and necessarily, he is everything by turns, and nothing long. What with debentures, invoices, protests, legations, and the rest of that category, his official duties are sufficiently numerous, and often perplexing, but his unofficial services, which never figure in the despatches, are still more multifarious and multiplied. He conducts trials, in which he is at once advocate, judge, and jury. He draws up a legal instrument as a notary, signs it as a witness, and legalizes it as a consul. Now he is engaged in the humble vocation of an interpreter, or *ratel de place*, and, presto! he is discharging the functions of a minister extraordinary. Now he is looking after the stray baggage of some unfortunate tourist, and anon he is deciding cases involving, not only the property and personal liberty, but even the lives of his countrymen.

Then, too, as the recognized agent of Uncle Sam, that benevolent old gentleman, with a great, capacious pocketful of double eagles, he is regarded as a sort of general providence to the whole tribe of improvident seapower. If some peripatetic vagabond, or sordid hobo, or political refugee, or other of the kind, claims a nationality that has figured in some war of independence, no matter how remote, he calls for aid upon the United States Consul. If one of his countrywomen contemplates marriage, she consults the consular official. If she is married and wishes she were not, or if she is not married and she consents the terrible secret to the consul. If a male child is born of American parents, the consul is forthwith notified of the happy event, and thereupon issues a certificate of United States citizenship. Should one of his countrymen conclude that "it is not good for man to be alone," the consul may solemnize the rites of matrimony; or, should he die intestate, the latter becomes, by virtue of his office, the executor or administrator of his personal estate. —Atlantic Monthly for December.

A brother proposes the following remedy for "sleeping in meeting," and warrants it to cure the worst chronic cases in which, we guess, he is right:

Take a piece of horse-radish root of good size, and of a finger's length, to the sanctuaries, and the moment the sermon begins put a piece in your mouth of the size of a common onion, bite and moisten it faithfully with the saliva, and the eyes will not only be easily kept open, but a careful attention may also be promoted, to the exclusion of all drowsiness till the sermon ends. Try it, sleepy hearers.

It is required for cows. —After an experience of several years, a writer in the *New England Farmer* says that good cows eat, on an average, twenty pounds of hay dry when giving milk, and fifteen pounds when dry. Not by guess work, but tested by actual weighing for months at a time. This will pay well for their keeping on average of six quarts of milk per day throughout the year. He estimates summer pasture at 40 cents per week, and milk at 3 1/2 cents per quart.

The following conversation which, had it come to his knowledge, the late Mr. Mowbray would have used as an illustration of "this in the Mining Districts," has just been reported thus: First Collier — "There's been a fair (explosion) at Jackson's pit." Second Collier — "My fether worked there." First Collier — "Yes, and he's blowed all to pieces." Second Collier — "By gum; why he'd got my knife!"

A young housekeeper being applied to for a situation by a servant-girl, she asked, "Why do you leave your last place?" "Why, you see, ma'am," replied the girl, "I was too good-looking, and when I opened the door the gentleman always took me for the mistress."

Rats, as well as other animals and fish, have a great liking for rhodium oil and will run any risk to get it. It is so placed on the bit in any kind of trap that a drop, which costs a cent or will be sure to bring them in. It is easily tried.

CHAS. HEILBORN.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FURNITURE
of every variety.
Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand
WAREHOUSES CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND
ST. MANHATTAN. 2111
Lumber, Lumber, Lumber.
No MAHILL & NEEBE
Have just opened an extensive Lumber Yard in
MANHATTAN.
and will not be undersold.
Those wishing to purchase will find it to their
advantage to call on us before buying.
Office at Berke's Photograph Rooms.
Manhattan, Oct. 7th, 1885.

UNDER

Circumstances which enable me to do so with safety to myself and profit to my Customers I am

OFFERING FOR SALE

AT

LIVING PRICES,

A

Complete assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of

Cloths, Poplins, Sheetings.

Prints, Alpacaes, Delaines.

Denims, Cassimers, Mousies.

TOGETHER WITH ALL THE

NEW

AND LATEST STYLES

OF

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

&

CROCKERY.

UNDER THE NEW

Dispensation

OUR

MOOTO IS

LIVE AND LET LIVE,

which we intend to do by

SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH.

and charging no thing for show ing goods.

AT THE OLD STAND OF

WINSHIP & GOODWIN.

2531st

J. F. WINSHIP.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

After careful investigation by competent judges it has been fully and fairly decided that the best place to purchase

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES

and in fact any kind of Goods, is at the Store

R. M. Wilson,

First door North of Post Office,

where more Goods can be had for one dollar than

any other

STORE

in Manhattan County.

R. M. WILSON.

4th 21st pr N. W. SARGENT

April 5th, 1887.

St. Paul Dispatch Printing Company.

RECEIVED OF THE

Saint Paul Dispatch.

DAILY DISPATCH,

70 Cts. per Month; \$2.00 per Quarter;

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

TRI-WEEKLY DISPATCH

Goes out in Wednesday's, Friday's and Monday's Mails.

The same size as the DAILY, containing all the reading matter, and waiting advertisements.

35 Cents per Month; \$1 per Quarter;

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An Eight Page paper, containing Forty Columns of reading matter.

Single copies six months, 12 Cts. a copy, \$1.00.

In clubs of five or more, to one address, ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

With names printed on Weekly \$1.00 per year. From these rates we can make no deduction, nor furnish a free paper.

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

23rd St. Paul, Minn.

New Wagon and Blacksmith Shop.

THE subscribers have opened a shop on Blue Earth Avenue, where they can be found every day, ready to do any job of wood or iron work. Particular attention given to repairing and horse shoeing.

A fair share of patronage is all we ask, and we will endeavor to give satisfaction.

FAGAN & LOUZEINER.

Winnipeg City, April, 1885.

ALL kinds of JOB work done to order at the lowest possible price.

THE EARLY ROSE POTATO

FREE!

THE GREAT NEW YORK

Agricultural & Horticultural Monthly!

On the first of October next, the RURAL AMERICAN will be published as a MONTHLY, and will be the LARGEST and MOST ELABORATE paper of its class in the United States.

Price \$1.00 a year; 10 copies \$10.00; 20 copies \$20.00, or only one dollar a year! Every subscriber in clubs of ten, at \$1.00, will receive a free package of EARLY ROSE POTATOES.

Over 100,000 bushels of these potatoes are now in the hands of the publisher, and will be sent to all subscribers for 1886, from October 1st, 1885, to January 1st, 1886, when money is sent in before October 1st; and after that date free from the time their money reaches me!

For FIFTY CENTS I will send the paper three months—from October to January next—and a forty-cent package of the Early Rose Potatoes, post paid! The EARLY ROSE is the most valuable potato in the world! It sold last season at from \$80 to \$100 a bushel, and at 3 a pound! It matures in FIFTY DAYS, yields enormously, and is the best table variety known to exist.

The Rural American is everywhere admitted to be the BEST, CHEAPEST, and most PRACTICAL, Farmers' and Gardeners' paper in this country. Its editor-in-chief is an old farmer and fruit grower of FORTY YEARS' experience! The publication of this paper was recommended in June last, from Utica, N. Y., to New York City, and the Editorial and Business Office of the Rural American, New Jersey, (near New York), where the proprietor owns a farm within the City limits, of 122 acres, worth \$50,000; and also has a large capital to ensure permanency to his publication.

The Premium List to Club Agents is the most extensive and liberal ever offered, consisting of the principal Weekly Newspapers of New York, Ladies' Magazines, Harper's Publications, &c., with a large list of Horticultural products, as Cape Vines, Raspberry, Blackberry, Huckleberry, &c., with Cash, Sewing Machine, Agricultural Implements, Watches, &c., &c., being the CHOICEST variety ever laid before the public, and terms to club agents are far more liberal than were ever before offered in the United States! Ten thousand club agents are wanted, either immediately, or before December next, to obtain subscribers. Sample papers, Subscription lists, and all the details sent free, and post paid to all applicants.

Address, T. B. MINER.

New Brunswick, New Jersey.

August 1885.

N. B. To all new subscribers to the RURAL AMERICAN, we will furnish the Rural American and Horticultural one year, for Two Dollars, and for those who send us a new variety of the HONEYDEW, we will send both papers one year for \$2.00.

At the above low price, subscribers would not receive the potatoes.

E. A. HOTCHKISS.

DOITY'S WASHING MACHINE

lately much improved—and the new

Universal Clothes Wringer.

Improved with Doity's Patent Double Cylinders, and the Patent Squeezer, are now unquestionably the best and most economical for use in the laundry, and will save their cost twice a year, by saving labor and clothes.

Those who have used them give testimony as follows:

"We like our machines much; could not be persuaded to do without it, and with the aid of Doity's, we will give a liberal discount."

"The laundry of my house there is a perpetual thanksgiving on Mondays for the invention of your excellent wringer." —Rec. Theodore L. Coffey.

"Every week has given its stronger hold upon the affections of the inmates of the laundry." —N. Y. Observer.

"I heartily commend it to economists of time, money, and convenience." —Rec. Dr. Heloise.

"They save three-fourths of the labor and time, and pay for themselves, both in money and convenience." —New Orleans Picayune.

"Friend Doity—Your last improvement of your Washing Machine is a complete success. I have used your 'Machine' after a year's use, and I thought sure of to-day that I could not be parted with under any circumstances." —Solon Robinson.

PRICES.

Said the real price, Washer, \$15, extra Wringer \$10, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and we will refund the money if any wishes to return the machines free of freight, after a month's trial according to directions.

Customers with exclusive right of sale make money fast selling them.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

R. C. B. WASHINGTON, Gen. Agent.

235 1st St. New York.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

LAKE SHORE & R. R. LINE.

TOLEDO & CLEVELAND.

The ONLY LINE Running THROUGH TRAINS between

CHICAGO and BUFFALO

WITHOUT TRANSFER OF PASSENGERS OR BAGGAGE.

Making this the most comfortable, Expeditions and Only Direct Route to

Cleveland, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, and all principal points in

NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND.

2nd Day Express Trains of the North-western Railway of Chicago with the Four Daily Express Trains of the Michigan Southern Railroad, leaving Chicago at 4:15 A. M., 8:15 P. M., and 9:30 P. M.

Recent Drawing Room Coaches

2nd Day Express Train, leaving Chicago at 8:00 A. M.

Palace Sleeping Coaches Daily

On the 5th P. M. New York Express

Through Train For Buffalo.

Passengers for Detroit, and all points in Canada and those for Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and New England should purchase tickets via Michigan Southern Railway, which are on sale at all principal Railway Ticket Offices, and at the Company's Office.

St. Paul Street, Chicago, Ill.

R. E. MORSE.

GEO. M. GRAY,

General Eastern Passenger Agent M. S. & L. R. Line, Chicago.

Painting and Paper-Hanging.

M. W. CONNER has recently settled at Winnipeg City, and is prepared to do all kinds of Carriage and House-Painting.

Graining, Papering, &c. &c.

N. B. Leave orders at Collins Hotel. (25th St.)

Winnipeg City, Minn., 7. 1885.

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THE

AMERICAN SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE

It is retailed at a price within the reach of all.

This Machine uses a straight needle, makes the LOCK STITCH (alike on both sides), has a self-adjusting tension, and can do every variety of sewing. It will hem, fell, bind, corn, braid, seam, quilt, tick, ruffly, and gather; will work equally well on silk, linen, woolen, or cotton goods, with silk, linen, or cotton thread.

THE

American Shuttle Sewing Machine

IS

Warranted for Five Years!

Our Agents will be supplied with duplicate parts of the Machine, in case of accident. It makes precisely the same stitch made by the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, and Florence Machines. It has the Under-foot, like the best of high-priced machines, and is the only low-priced Shuttle Machine in the market that has this feature. We are enabled to sell a first-class SHUTTLE MACHINE at a very low price, on account of its simplicity, and consequent low cost of manufacturing, in comparison with complicated machines.

AGENTS.

We wish to arrange with agents, male or female, to represent the American Shuttle Sewing Machine, in each State, County, and Town in the United States and Canada. Extra inducements to experienced Agents. For full particulars, as to Salary or Commission, address

C. V. N. ANDREWS,

General Agent,

Detroit, Mich.

N. B.—For the benefit of our Agents we have arranged with parties who have Goods suitable for Sewing Machine agents to sell. We will send Book of Samples and full particulars on receipt of one red stamp. Address C. V. N. Andrews, General Agent, Detroit, Mich.

261yl

GENUINE

OREIDE WATCHES.

THIS composition, discovered twenty years ago, by the French, and by constant experiment, has resulted in producing a metal that for equal to gold.

The cases of the Watch we advertise and sell, are made of this metal, and with the ordinary case taken of a solid watch, are warranted to wear equally as well.

They have a full Jeweled Patent Lever movement, and of the same quality that sell in Gold Cases for \$100.00 and upwards.

We will sell them at the following prices, to be paid for on delivery of Goods at your Express Office.

Gents Large and Medium size, full jeweled, patent lever, with Vest Chain, \$20.00

Ladies' size, full jeweled, patent lever, with elegant Leatherette Chain, 20.00

Ladies' small size, full jeweled, patent lever, with chain to match, 15.00

To parties purchasing a case containing six watches, we will give a liberal discount.

The Genuine can be purchased only through us, or our Authorized Agents.

All orders must be addressed to

N. C. QUINCY & CO.,

Wholesale Jewellers,

133 Lake St., Chicago.

Offices.—171 Broadway, N. Y., 14 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

Factory.—51 Friendship St., Providence, R. I.

251m2

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto.

Price 12 Dollars.

10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.

Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this lexicon of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.—Harper's Magazine.

The work is a marvellous specimen of learning, taste, and thorough labor. We praise it heartily, because we believe it deserves the heartiest praise.—N. Y. Tribune.

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The most useful and remarkable compendium of human knowledge in our language.—W. S. Clark, President Mass. Agricultural College.

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary

1040 Pages Quarto; 600 Engravings. Price \$12.

The work is really a gem of a Dictionary, just the thing for the million.—An Educational Monthly.

Published by G. & C. MELHAM,

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Sold by all Booksellers.

Winnipeg City and Waseca

STAGE LINE

Leaves Winnipeg City, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Leaves Waseca, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

This route is through WILTON, MINNESOTA, LAKE CHARLESTON, and EAST LAKE.

Passengers by this new and popular route will save TWENTY MILES of travel, and money, and will ride only in the day-draw, going through in ONE day.

THOMAS GEORGE, Proprietor.

Winnipeg City, Nov. 18th, 1885.

261yl

Meat Market!!

are now for sale at Pease's market in Winnipeg City, one door east of the Post Office, and will be sold at very low prices. Customers in and out of town supplied at low figures.

M. PEIRCE.

Winnipeg City, Minn., 7. 1885.

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THE SUCCESS

Of our One Dollar Sale has caused such a COMPLETE

REVOLUTION

IN TRADE.

That in order to supply the demand occasioned by our constantly increasing patronage, we have recently made importations for the Fall Trade, direct from European Manufacturers.

Amounting to nearly \$500,000

So that we are prepared to sell every description of Dry and Fancy Goods, Silvers, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Watches, Albums, Jewellery, &c.

Of better quality than any other concern in the country for the uniform price of

One Dollar For Each Article,

With privilege of exchange from a large variety of useful articles, of one or more which could be bought for

TWICE THE AMOUNT

The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 6: NO 10.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30, 1868.

WHOLE NO. 270.

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Three months..... 50
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If not paid in advance, at the rate of 2 00 a year.

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4 inch 3 50 7 00 10 00 15 00 20 00
5 inch 4 50 8 00 11 00 16 00 22 00
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10 inch 9 50 13 00 16 00 26 00 34 00
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Winter Goods!

THE Largest Stock

Ever brought into Faribault county is now in the store.

Moulton and Deudon.

The Latest Style of

Paisley Shawls,

Large-line Double Shawls and Cloaks,

HATS, CAPS & CLOTHS,

Cassimere Delains,

Belgian Delains,

Rep Delains,

India Cloth,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

Wool Poplin,

Chinchilla Poplin,

Ruffio Skirts and Boulevard Skirts,

may now be found at this store.

In addition to the above mentioned articles of the present most fashionable patterns, you will always find at the Faribault county

emporium.

A well selected assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS,

from the "Odessa Skirt Company," which are

unsurpassed by any other. Hoop Skirt in use, as

regards Durability, Comfort and Style.

And also a large stock of

Groceries, Pork, Hams,

BUTTER,

Lard, Wheat, Corn,

POTATOES,

Onions, Flour, Meal, &c., &c.

ALSO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Crockery, Glassware,

Looking-glasses,

Lamps, Lanterns,

Machine and Kerosene

Oil, Sugar Buckets and

Boxes,

AND

BOOTS & SHOES,

of all sizes, and many styles.

G. R. Moulton, of the firm of MOULTON &

DEUDON, has just returned from NEW YORK

CITY, where he took particular time to find the

best houses, and to purchase at the bottom of

the market, and confidently believes that he has

secured the best qualities of goods, and at the

most reasonable figures, and

THE ENTIRE STOCK

Is now offered at a

small advance on the original cost. Call and

examine for yourselves.

First Year,

MOULTON & DEUDON.

Feb. 29, 1893.

257

WAGON & BLACKSMITH

SHOP!

Good Material Constantly on Hand.

Wagons and Carriages Made to Order.

Blacksmithing, Shoeing, repairing, &c., done on

Short Notice.

The undersigned still occupy the shop near

the Steam Mill, and would respectfully announce

that they are now prepared to manufacture both

ROD & MOLD-BOARD,

Breaking Plows.

Having secured the services of FIRST CLASS

workmen, we are able to offer the best quality of

work, both Manufacturing and Repairing. Job-

bing, Horse & Ox Shoeing, &c. in the best man-

ner. Thankful for past favors, we would solicit a

continuance of the public patronage.

2501d WHEELER & RICH.

NEW FALL GOODS!

C. McCABE.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Boots, Shoes, Crockery and

GLASSWARE,

Prints, DeLaines, Bleached and

Unbleached Cotton,

DRESS GOODS, GENTS' READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Hats and caps, Cloths,

GRAIN SACKS, NOTIONS, &c.

Also, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Syrup, Molasses, Kero-

sene and Machine Oil, Wheat, Oats, Flour, &c.

Crockery: Cups and Saucers, Plates,

Meat Dishes, Bowers and Basins,

Glass Lamps and Chimneys, Carpet Stair Burners

and Chimneys,

Lanterns, Tumblers, Goblets,

LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,

and BOOTS and SHOES made to order and

repairing neatly done.

2501d Lumber, Lumber, Lumber.

McMAHILL & DEERE

Have just opened an extensive Lumber Yard in

MANHATTAN,

and will not be undersold.

Those wishing to purchase will find it to their

advantage to call on us before buying.

Office at Back's Photograph Rooms,

Manhattan, N. Y., Feb. 1893.

2501d CHARLES SCHLIDENBACH & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CIGARS, TOBACCOS,

PIPES, SNUFFS, &c.

Marked - - - Minnesota.

2501d

UNDER

Circumstances which enable me to do so with

safety to myself and profit to my Customers I am

OFFERING FOR SALE

AT

LIVING PRICES,

A

Complete assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting

in part of

Cloths, Poplins, Sheetings,

Prints, Alpacaes, Delains,

Denims, Cassimere, Molasins,

TOGETHER WITH ALL THE

NEW

AND LATEST STYLES

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

CROCKERY,

UNDER THE NEW

Dispensation

OUR

MOTTO IS

LIVE AND LET LIVE,

which we intend to do by

SELLING CHEAP for CASH,

and charging nothing for showing goods.

AT THE OLD STAND OF

WINSHIP & GOODWIN.

2551d J. F. WINSHIP.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

After careful investigation by competent judges it

has been fully and fairly decided that the best

place to purchase

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS and SHOES

and in fact, any kind of Goods, is at the Store

R. M. Wilson,

First door North of Post Office,

where more Goods can be had for one dollar than

any other

STORE

in Faribault County.

R. M. WILSON.

2501d pr N. W. SARGENT

April 5th, 1893.

St. Paul Dispatch Printing Company.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Saint Paul Dispatch.

DAILY DISPATCH,

70 Cts. per Month; \$2.00 per Quarter;

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

TRI-WEEKLY DISPATCH

Goes out on Wednesday's, Friday's and Mon-

day's Mail.

The same size as the DAILY, containing all the

reading matter, and omitting advertisements.

35 Cents per Month; \$1 per Quarter;

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

WEEKLY DISPATCH,

An Eight Page paper, containing Forty Columns

of reading matter.

Single copies six cents, 70 cents; One Year, \$1.00

In clubs of Five or more, to one address,

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

With name printed on WEEKLY \$1.00 per year.

From these rates we can make no deduction,

nor furnish a free paper. Address:

DISPATCH PRINTING CO.,

St. Paul, Minn.

257 CHAS. HEILBORN.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE

of every variety.

Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand

WAREHOUSES CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND

ST. MARKS MINN. 251

THE EARLY ROSE POTATO

FREE!

THE GREAT NEW YORK

Agricultural & Horticultural Monthly!

On the first of October next, the RURAL

AMERICAN will be published as a monthly,

and will be the LARGEST and MOST ELI-

GANT paper of its class in the United States.

Price \$1.50 a year; 10 copies \$12.50; 20 copies

\$20, or only one dollar a year! Every sub-

scriber in clubs of ten, at \$1.50, will receive a

free package of EARLY ROSE POTATOES,

post paid, worth \$1.25; and one worth 75 cents

to \$1.25 subscribers in clubs of TEN. The paper

will be sent free to all subscribers for 1893, from

October 1st, 1893, to January next, when money

is sent in before October 1st; and after that date

free from the time their money reaches me!

For FIFTY CENTS I will send the paper

three months—from October to January next—

and a forty cent package of the Early Rose Po-

tatoes, post paid! The Early Rose is the most

valuable potato in the world! It sold last season

at from \$80 to \$100 a bushel, and at 3 a pound!

It is the best table variety known to exist.

The Rural American is everywhere admitted to

be the BEST, CHEAPEST, and most PRAC-

TICAL farmers' and fruit-growers' paper in this

country. Its editor-in-chief is an old farmer

and fruit grower of FORTY YEARS' experi-

ence! The publication of this paper was re-

moved in June last, from Utica, N. Y., to New

York City; and the Editorial and Business Of-

fice to New Brunswick, New Jersey, (near New

York), where its proprietor owns a farm within

the City limits, of ten acres, worth \$50,000; and

also has a large cash capital to ensure perman-

cy to his publications.

The Premium List to Club Agents is the most

extensive and liberal ever offered, consisting

of the principal Weekly Newspapers, of New York,

Ladies' Magazines, Harpers' Publications, &c.,

with a large list of Horticultural products, as

Grape Vines, Raspberry, Blackberry, Hedge

Plants, &c., with Cash, Sewing Machines, Agri-

cultural Implements, Watches, &c., &c., being

the CHOICEST variety ever laid before the

public, and terms to club agents are far more

liberal than were ever before offered in the United

States! Ten thousand club agents are wanted,

and immediately, on before December next, to

obtain subscriptions. Sample papers, Blank

Subscription Lists, with all the details sent free,

and post paid to all applicants.

Address, N. B. NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey.

August, 1893.

N. B. To all new subscribers to the Rural

American, we will furnish the Rural American

and Home-Straw one year, for Two Dollars and

thirty cents, and to those who are now receiving

the Home-Straw, we will send both papers one

year for \$2.50.

At the above low price, subscribers would not

receive the potatoes.

my 69 R. A. MORTIMER.

DOTY'S WASHING MACHINE

Is the most improved—and the new

Universal Clothes Wringer.

Improved with Doty's Patent Double, Cyl-

indrum, and without it, and with the side

Drum, is the most superior to any apparatus for wash-

ing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost

of 100 cents, by saving labor and clothes.

Those who have used them give testimony as follows:

"We like our machines much, could not be

convinced of their worth without it, and with the side

Drum, we find that we are masters of the position."

—Rev. Bishop Scott, M. E. Church.

"It is worth one dollar a week in my family."

—N. Y. Tribune.

"In the laundry of my house there is a per-

petual thanksgiving on Mondays for the inven-

tion of your excellent wringer."—Rev. Theodore

Coffin.

"Every week has given me a stronger hold upon

the affections of the inmates of the laundry."

—N. Y. Tribune.

"I heartily commend it to economists of time,

money and contentment."—Rev. Dr. DeLanes.

"They save three-fourths of the labor and

time, and pay for themselves, both in money and

contentment."—N. Y. Tribune.

"Friend Doty—Your last improvement of your

Washing Machine is a complete success. I as-

sure you 'our Machine' after a year's use, is

thought more of to day than ever, and would

not be parted with under any circumstances."

—Solon Robinson.

Send the retail price, Washer, \$15, extra

Wringer, \$10, and we will forward either or both

machines, as you prefer, and will send no one

is selling; and so sure are we that they will be

that we agree to refund the money if any one

wishes to return the machines free of freight,

after a month's trial according to directions.

Canvassers with exclusive right of sale make

money fast telling them.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal

discounts are made.

R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Agent,

[2501d] 32 Cortland St., New York.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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WINNEBAGO CITY FREE HOMESTEAD

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1867 1868

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1868

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Prepared by: Ann Oliver		Date: Mar 6, 1991	Format: 1A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2B <input type="checkbox"/>
Filmed by: Lora Sinna		Date: Mar 12, 1991	Camera No. R-10
Reduction Ratio: 13 1/2 x		Voltmeter: .1286	No. Expos. 318
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